The Literary Digest

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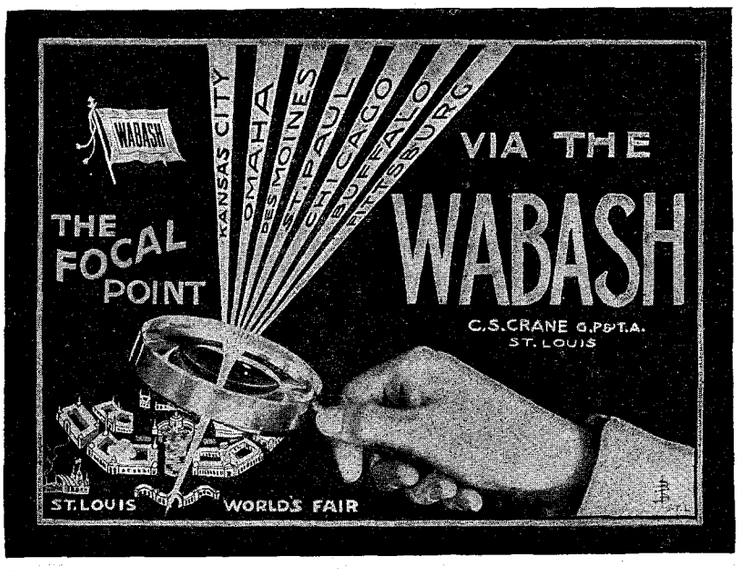

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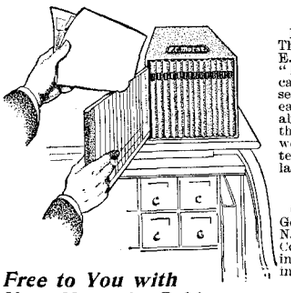

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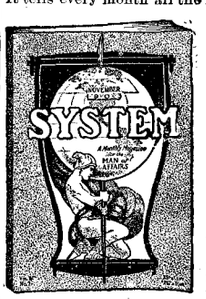

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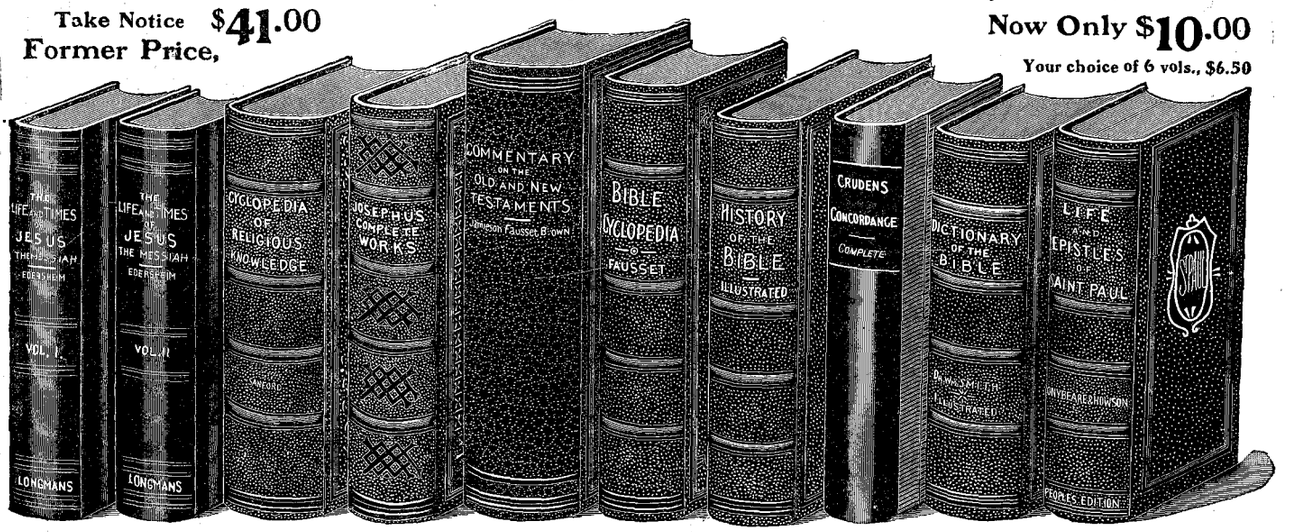

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EXPERIENCES OF JAPAN AND AMERICA WITH TORPEDO-BOATS.

WHEN the Japanese awakened the sleeping Russians at Port Arthur on the night of February 8 by a torpedo-boat attack that "damaged" three Russian war-ships, to use Admiral Alexeieff's description, they also opened the eyes of naval bureaucrats the world over to the value of this type of craft. "The British admiralty," we are assured by a London correspondent, "waked up at once," and began experimenting with the sort of torpedoes that the Japanese used so successfully; and our own Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, Rear-Admiral H. C. Taylor, who has heretofore been an opponent of the torpedo-boat, makes the interesting remark that the success of the Japanese "proves, if the reported facts be true, that we have not underestimated the value of torpedo-boats for just this kind of work." *The Army and Navy Register* accepts this testimony as evidence of the admiral's conversion. Our navy has only 58 torpedo-boats, while Japan has 104, Italy 166, Germany 140, Russia 229, England 255, and France 368. Rear-Admiral Taylor gives us the disquieting information that "it is estimated that the torpedoes can be shot at a distance of 1,500 yards, while experiments in our own navy show that the boats can get in as close as four hundred yards without being picked up by the searchlights." Park Benjamin, a graduate of our naval academy and a recognized authority on matters maritime, recalls, in an article in *The Independent*, the fact that the Japanese navy is the only one that has made effective use of the modern torpedo. After speaking of two tests of the torpedo in South American wars, and dismissing them as of little value, he says of Japan's torpedo experience:

"The third and far more important effort occurred in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wai almost exactly nine years ago, when a Chinese squadron, protected by a double line of submarine mines and other obstructions, was bottled by the Japanese fleet under Admiral Ito. Two successive attempts to send in torpedo-boats failed through the alertness and energetic fire of the Chinese. On the third occasion seven boats effected an entrance, and the battle-ship *Ting Yuen* was promply sunk. But, of the assailants, one was torn to pieces by a well-placed shell, three went aground, two smashed their propellers on the rocks, and the survivor rejoined the fleet unharmed, but with her captain frozen to death in his conning-tower. The undaunted Japs attacked again on the following night, and sent three Chinese ships to the bottom.

"From that time to this no navy has more persistently devoted itself to the offensive uses of the self-propelling torpedo than that of Japan. Its drills have been constant. Its torpedo craft are of the best—if not the best—in the world. It has bought them from such builders as Thornycroft, Yarrow, and Schichau — sometimes in pieces, which were put together in its own establishments. A large number have been designed and built wholly in Japan. It has boats which can make 31 knots per hour. It has eighty-six of them of all classes, with eighteen more building. They are fitted with from three to six torpedo-tubes each. The practise maneuvers for years have taken place often with the entire Japanese fleet mobilized, and during these every kind of torpedo attack has been rehearsed again and again with Oriental minuteness. Over all a rigid censorship has been maintained, whereby, despite lynx-eyed naval attachés and the keen watchfulness of newspaper correspondents, Japan has kept the secrets to herself, and merely let it be known that the efficiency of the torpedo flotilla has been keyed up to the last limit, and would be kept there."

VICE-ADMIRAL H. TOGO,

Whose fleet is blockading Port Arthur. The success of his torpedo attacks has surprised naval experts the world over, the Russians included.

Our own experience with torpedo-boats would remind one of Japan's experience only by contrast. Says Mr. Benjamin:

"When the Spanish war broke out in 1898, altho we were well aware of what Japan was doing with her torpedo vessels, we took just the opposite course. On March 24 Secretary Long sent to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet a memorandum 'based largely on certain suggestions made by Captain Mahan,' which showed 'what the department expects of the officers in command of . . . torpedo-boats.' This is what was expected:

"'The prime object of their (torpedo-boats) being would be to prevent the egress of torpedo-boats . . . Their duty is at all hazards to prevent the possibility of an attack of an enemy's torpedo-boats upon the battle-ships and squadron. . . . The department would again repeat, however, that the captains of the inshore squadrons must understand that their duty is at all hazard to prevent hostile torpedo-boats getting by them.'

"There is not one word in that remarkable memorandum directly ordering the torpedo-boats to go in and destroy the enemy's ships, and not one word to indicate that the duty urged upon their commanders is other than to wait outside for the enemy to come out. Thus apparently for the first time in the history of torpedo warfare the world was invited by Captain Mahan and Secretary John D. Long to contemplate swift torpedo craft solely in the guise, not of offensive, but defensive weapons.

"Then followed the oft-repeated cautions not to risk battle-ships. Whatever justification there may have been for that prohibition

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as to large vessels, it is not clear why it should have been applied to torpedo-boats. That there were men eager to take them into Santiago and destroy Cervera's cruisers is well known, but the 'strategy' which sent Sampson to Porto Rico did not include movements of that kind. Torpedo-boat raids were relegated solely to the enemy."

THE HAGUE COURT'S "PREMIUM ON VIOLENCE."

IN what the New York *Times* calls a "stump speech," on February 22, Mr. N. V. Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Justice, acting as president of The Hague tribunal, lauded that court as "the rampart of justice, truth, and reason," and "the sublime hope of the future," made a spirited defense of Russia and an arraignment of Japan, called upon "the Providence which rules over battles" to decide for the right, and incidentally handed down a decision in the Venezuelan case. By this decision the court rules that Venezuela shall pay the claims of the three blockading Powers first, and the claims of the eight non-blockading Powers afterward, on the ground that the blockading Powers, by negotiating a protocol with Venezuela, acquired a privileged *de facto* position. The United States, which is one of the deferred creditors, not only loses its case, but is commissioned by the court to carry out the decision. The preferred creditors are Great Britain, Germany, and Italy; the ones to be paid later are the United States, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Mexico. Thirty per cent. of the customs collected at La Guayra and Porto Cabello are to be applied to the liquidation of these claims, and it is expected that the claims of the first three Powers will be settled by the end of this year, and the remaining claims within the next five years. The total claims amount to about $7,000,000. The decision will make no difference to Venezuela, as it only determines the order in which the claims are to be paid.

N. V. MURAVIEFF,
Russian Minister of Justice and Acting President of The Hague Court of Arbitration, whose decision in the Venezuelan case favors the blockading Powers at the expense of those which used more peaceful methods.

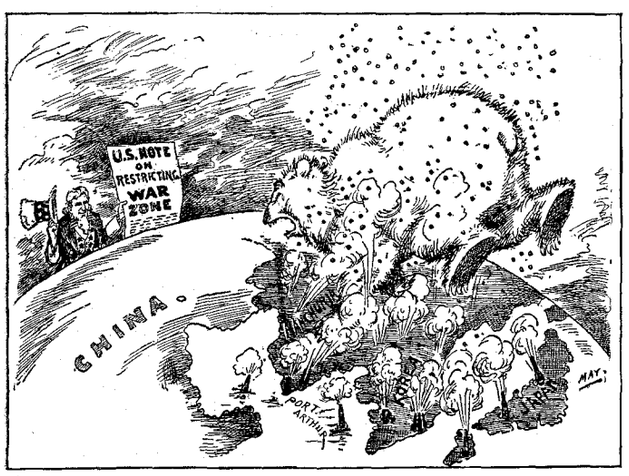
A prominent official of our State Department at Washington is quoted as saying that the department is disappointed at the court's decision because it puts "a premium on violence" and tends "to discourage nations which are disposed to settle their claims by the peaceful methods of diplomacy." The Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* says similarly that "the award looks like international approval of the use of force, the very thing which The Hague tribunal was created to avoid, by substituting peaceful methods for the adjustment of international difficulties."

The New York *Times*, too, regards the decision as a "direct encouragement" to similar raids. It says:

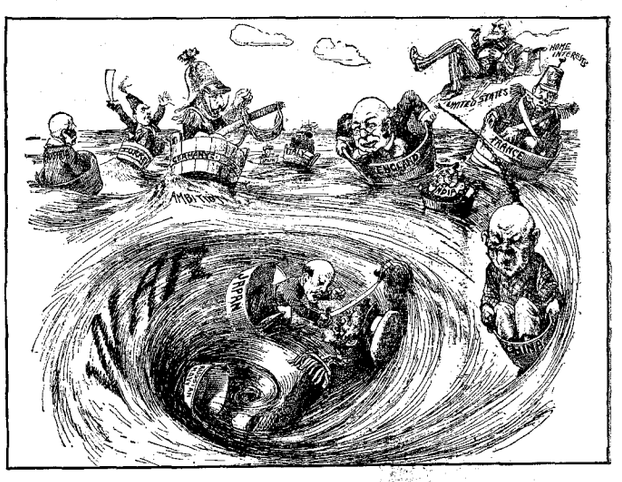
"The decision of The Hague court actually confers a reward of merit upon three powerful European nations for going to war with a weak little Spanish-American republic, torn by civil convulsions, to collect money claims and damages which had never been subjected to any impartial examination. The court says in effect that by blockading the ports of Venezuela, sinking her gunboats, and bombarding her land defenses, these three Powers followed a course so meritorious as compared with the United States, France, Mexico, Spain, and other claimant Powers that they are entitled to preferential treatment over the other creditors. Venezuela must first pay them; the creditors who did not make war upon her must take their chances of satisfaction later. Of course, this is a direct encouragement to European Powers to unite in a blockading adventure as often as they claim to have money due them from Spanish-American republics."

Considerable approval of the award, however, is found in other papers. "As there would probably have been no payment had there been no blockading, or, to say the least, as the payment was the result of the blockading, the judicial decision seems to be fair," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; and the Providence *Journal* remarks:

"The decision of The Hague tribunal appears to be in full accord with the rights and equities of the case as revealed by the facts, which as summarized in the report of the decision are that since 1901 Venezuela refused arbitration proposed on several occasions by Germany and Great Britain; that after the war no formal treaty of peace was concluded; that the operations of the blockaders were stopped before they had received satisfaction for all their claims; that the question of preferential treatment was submitted to arbitration, and that in adhering to the protocols signed at Washington the blockaders could not have intended to renounce their acquired rights, nor their privileged *de facto* position. The Government of Venezuela itself had recognized in principle that their claims were well founded, while it had not rec-



THE BEAR: "You can't restrict the zone any too much to suit me!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.



THE WORLD-POOL.
UNCLE SAM: "Those boys had better take Hay's advice and keep away from that vortex."
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

ILLUSTRATED IDEAS OF THE HAY NOTE.

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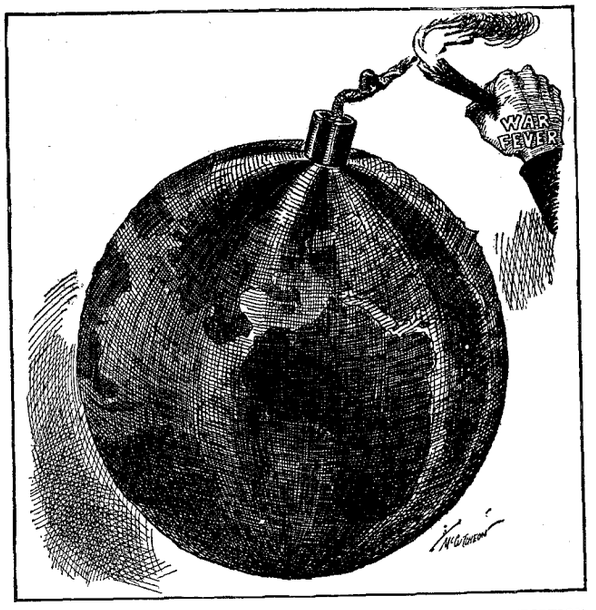

PORTRAIT OF THE WORLD, DRAWN FROM TELEGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

RUSSIA'S ABLEST GENERALS.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

HOT AND COLD PROSPECTS.

ognized those of the non-blockading Powers, and until the end of January, 1903, made not the slightest protest against the claims for preferred treatment."

DO WE WANT SANTO DOMINGO?

THE question whether we should annex Santo Domingo has come up periodically before the public. Practically all the papers favor such interference as will restore order; but very few favor actual annexation. It is said that the Administration intends proceeding with caution in dealing with the Dominicans, and that it entertains no scheme for the annexation of that state to this nation. One report has it that the Government may present to Congress a statement of the outrages perpetrated upon Americans and other foreigners in that country, with a review of the many political disturbances, and request authority of Congress to land armed forces to maintain order. It is believed by some that the Provisional Government is giving the insurgents every opportunity of injuring American property and affronting the United States, in the hope that this Government will be forced to annex the island, so that it may be developed by American capital. It is also hinted that Assistant-Secretary of State Loomis will soon visit Santo Domingo to make a personal investigation there.

The Washington *Post* congratulates the Administration "upon its determination to avoid all traps laid for it by the various Dominican factions," and the New York *Evening Mail* sincerely hopes that we shall not have to annex the island. The Atlanta *Journal*, the Buffalo *Express*, the Macon *Telegraph*, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and the New York *Globe*, all denounce the annexation idea. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that a "military occupation of Santo Domingo, purely as an exercise of international police power, is the measure suggested by present conditions." *The Globe* declares that the office which our Government is called upon to fulfil "is simply that of policeman," and an "administration that should be eager to annex such a package of unadulterated trouble as the island of Santo Domingo is would be not only imperialistic, but really demented." *The Times-Democrat* remarks:

"The outrages on American sailors and citizens should be punished, and sharply punished, but to annex the island would be to punish ourselves, not the Dominicans. That republic should stand as a monument to black government, which has made the island what it is, and will surely make it worse as the years roll on There is no place under our flag for the blacks of Santo Domingo, for several reasons, the chief of which is that we have a sufficient black population as it is. What would we do with these additional negroes? We can not assimilate them, and we can not improve their government without oppressing them. The soil of the island indeed is rich and productive, but the population is a liability that even this great nation would stagger under. . . . . .

"The Dominicans should be left severely alone, except on such occasions as they commit outrages against this Government, and then the matter should be left largely to the army and navy for settlement."

The Philadelphia *Record*, however, thinks that if we attempt to police the island, it will gradually become a ward of our Government. It says:

"A Government can not play the rôle of a big policeman within the limits of another state without becoming the protector of the latter. The sovereignty of a region resides where the power to preserve order resides, and when one takes over the sovereignty the territory usually goes with it. Russia understood this fully when she undertook to establish settled conditions in and suppress the banditti of Manchuria. A military administrator put 'temporarily' in charge of the administration of Santo Domingo would be likely to undergo a slow and gradual transformation into a subordinate of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks that there is little hope for any of the West Indies, "except as wards of this nation," and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which has advocated the annexation of Santo Domingo for some time, says:

"Nothing short of American supervision, which will amount to a virtual protectorate, will stop the orgies of the island's ambitious politicians and their followers. Rebellions come once or twice a year on an average. Three are in various stages of activity or inactivity in the island at this time. There is a chance that the particular band of rebels who murdered the American engineer two weeks ago did this with the hope of forcing annexation. But whether annexation would please or displease those brigands, it will have to come in the very near future. There are excellent reasons for saying that the vast majority of the people of Santo Domingo are just as favorable to annexation now as they were a third of a century ago, in Grant's time. A few implacables in the Senate defeated annexation then. When the question comes up again, there will be no hitch in the proceedings, and events are shaping themselves so that annexation will be a very live issue at a very early day."

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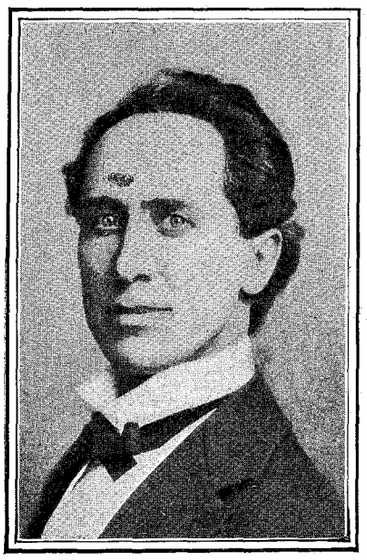
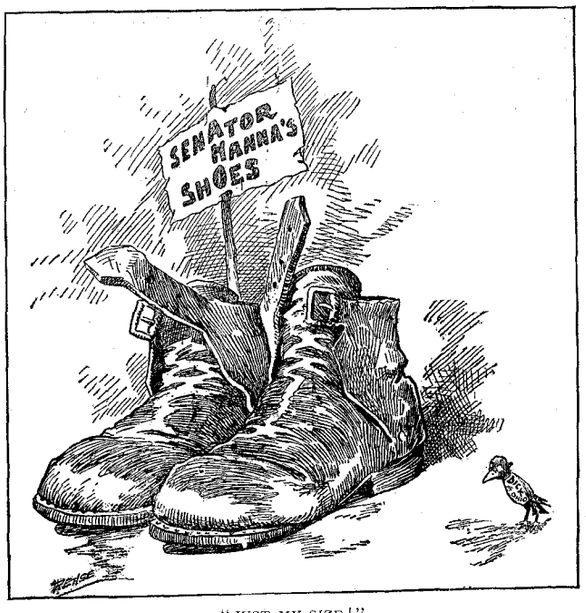
GENERAL DICK FOR SENATOR FROM OHIO.

THE unanimous nomination of Gen. Charles Dick to succeed the late Senator Hanna so shocks the Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.) as to lead it to declare that if he is elected "it will be a disgrace, not to Ohio alone, but to the whole nation." There were some indications of a contest, but General Dick's name was the only one presented in the Republican caucus of the Ohio legislature, and the result was reached without friction. As the Republicans have a large majority in both branches, his election is assured, and, as the reports say, "the balloting on March 1 will be only a formality." General Dick has four times been elected to the House of Representatives, and has served one term as secretary of the Republican national committee and several terms as chairman of the Republican state committee. He was also closely associated with Senator Hanna in the canvass for President McKinley's nominations, and in the following campaigns. "There is every reason to expect that he will make a capable and successful Senator," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.); "while General Dick is distinctly identified with the Hanna element of the party, he is not a strong factionist, and it is probable that there will be an amelioration of the factional divisions in Ohio." The Wyandot (O.) *Union-Republican* thinks the choice is "wise from every standpoint"; and the Coshocton (O.) *Age* declares that "General Dick will fill the high position with credit to himself and the great commonwealth he will represent." The Dayton (O.) *Journal* remarks that "Mr. Dick has abundant ability for the discharge of the functions of a national Senator. His conduct of the last two state campaigns raised him to that political eminence which he occupies to-day. He is not only a most efficient party leader, but is a well-trained thinker and statesman, as shown by his strong and timely bearing on current issues in the last two Ohio campaigns."



SENATOR HANNA'S SUCCESSOR.
Gen. Charles Dick, who will occupy Mr. Hanna's chair in the Senate.



"JUST MY SIZE!"
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

The Detroit *Tribune*, quoted above, says that General Dick was one of the men who, with Major Rathbone, was "deliberately charged with legislative bribery in connection with Senator Hanna's first election to the Senate, and who never took the trouble to defend himself before the investigating committee, or call for any form of vindication." "In short," adds *The Tribune*, "his general reputation is that of one of the most crafty and unscrupulous of machine politicians, for whom his most admiring friends would hardly have the hardihood to claim a single qualification of statesmanship." The Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) says the selection of General Dick "has fallen like a wet blanket upon the people of the great and proud State of Ohio." It adds:

"Even if Mr. Dick stood worthily among his fellow Republicans of the State as a man of ability and real strength, the spectacle of his being designated for this high office without an opportunity for the people to be heard from, without a chance for them to consider the facts as to the merits or demerits of the man, is so strange and unusual as to require an explanation. . . . But it must be written in truth and all fairness that Mr. Dick not only does not measure up to the standard of Ohio's Senatorial stature, but falls grotesquely short."

THE SUPREME COURT, THE NEGRO, AND THE TECHNICALITY.

JACKSON W. GILES (colored), of Alabama, is advised by the New York *Tribune* to hire the traditional Philadelphia lawyer if he wants to establish in the federal courts his right to a vote. Twice he has carried his case up to the Supreme Court, and twice it has been thrown out on technicalities. The first time, it was thrown out on the ground that he was petitioning for the right to vote under a state constitution whose validity he denied; this time it is thrown out because the federal right which he claims, in his argument before the Supreme Court, was not passed upon in the state court from whose decision he appeals. The validity of the Alabama suffrage provisions, therefore, was not passed upon by the court, but the Atlanta *News* remarks that as the Supreme Court keeps on declining to interfere, these laws become "more and more strongly intrenched in the franchise system, and the possibility of their being overthrown at any time becomes more and more remote."

Giles's case is stated and commented upon as follows by the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The Alabama Constitution, admitting to the right of suffrage all who served in the Confederate army and all their descendants, admits also all persons of good character who understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government, who are able to read the Constitution of the United States and have been engaged in some lawful calling for the greater part of the preceding twelve months.

"As the boards of registration and judges of election who pass on these qualifications are all white men, who do not intend to allow negroes to vote, it is evidently with them only a question which of the weapons at their command shall be used to impale the presumptuous negro who acts on his understanding that it is the supreme law of the land that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Jackson W. Giles, in the case just decided, had applied for registration in Montgomery, Ala., which is a necessary condition of voting, but he was denied the right of having his name placed on the register of voters because his explanation of his whereabouts and occupation in the preceding twelve months was not satisfactory to the board of registration.

"The state court refused to mandamus the Montgomery board of registration, and the case went up to the Supreme Court of the

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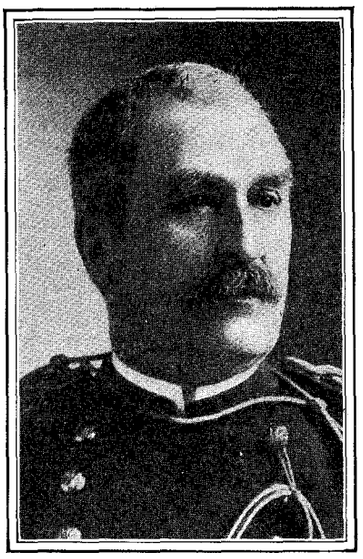
United States. The latter now dismisses the appeal for want of jurisdiction, alleging that the state court had decided the question for reasons independent of the federal right claimed. While this seems reasonable on the mere statement, it appears to close every practical avenue to the disfranchized negroes securing their right by virtue of the guarantees of the federal Constitution. What will give the Supreme Court jurisdiction? The real purpose of the disfranchizing provision will never be avowed, and if the Supreme Court refuses to look through the form to the substance and treats the various subterfuges set up with the same respect as if they were bona fide, then is the disfranchized colored citizen remediless and the federal Constitution in its Fifteenth Amendment is annulled by state action."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* thinks that the negroes might as well abandon their efforts to induce the Supreme Court to interfere. It says:

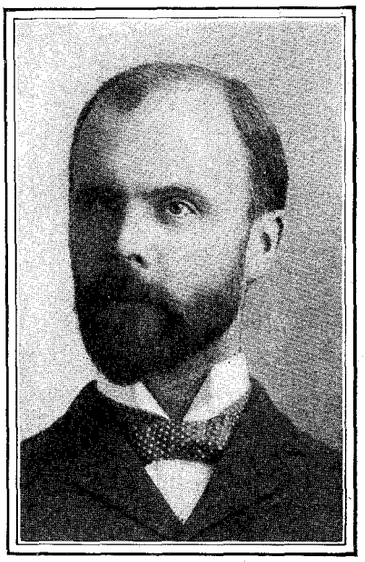
"The United States Supreme Court has made it very clear that it has no jurisdiction in these suffrage cases in the South, and that it does not propose to meddle with them. A great deal of money has been spent by the negroes in this litigation, and they have been led by lawyers and politicians to contribute to funds raised to attack the suffrage systems of the Southern States. The greatest vigilance has been shown in the search for some federal issue involved and in endeavoring to induce the Supreme Court to interfere. After a dozen trials, covering nearly fourteen years, and steady failures in all these cases, it is about time for the negroes to give up the fight, to cease wasting their money in idle litigation, conform to the Constitution and laws of the State in which they live, and seek to earn the electoral franchise by qualifying for it."



GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Who was Military Governor of Porto Rico.

REAR-ADMIRAL WALKER, PRESIDENT,
Who was President of the Nicaragua and Isthmian Canal Commissions.

PROF. WILLIAM H. BURR,
Of Columbia University.



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WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS,
Engineer of the New York Subway.

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

LITTLE criticism of the commissioners to whom the President has entrusted the great work of building the Panama Canal appears in the press. Some papers object to Colonel Hecker, of Michigan, because he is a friend of Senator Alger; and objections to Major Harrod are heard from Louisiana, where his work on the New Orleans Drainage Commission aroused criticism which impelled him to resign, altho a number of leading engineers are said to have exonerated him. The charge against Major Harrod is that in building the New Orleans drainage system he permitted a contractor to use 75,000 barrels of a cheaper grade of cement than the specifications called for, while the city paid the price of the costlier grade to the contractor, who pocketed the difference. Major Harrod's defense is, that the required grade could not be secured; that it was essential that the work should be pushed forward, and that the cement used was equal in all respects to that required. He also says that he never received any of the profits of this transaction. The commission is made up as follows:

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER, retired, chairman of the former Isthmian Canal Commission.

MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS, retired.

COL. FRANK J. HECKER, of Detroit, director of transportation during the Spanish-American war.

WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission in New York city.

WILLIAM H. BURR, Professor of Engineering in Columbia University and member of the former Isthmian Canal Commission.

C. EWALD GRUNSKY, of San Francisco, an eminent hydraulic engineer.

B. M. HARROD, of New Orleans, a member of the Mississippi River Commission for the past twenty-five years.

The New York *Times*, which started the agitation during the Spanish-American war that led to the retirement of Secretary Alger, objects to Colonel Hecker as follows:

"President Roosevelt ought to know all about Colonel Hecker. The colonel was director of transportation during the Spanish-American war. He had been interested with Secretary of War Alger in the lumber business in Michigan, a fact which explained, tho in the judgment of many it did not excuse, his appointment as director of transportation. Before the War Investigating Commission in October, 1898, Col. James G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster-general, told of some of the junior officers at Washington who 'had manifested a disposition to interfere with him' in the making of contracts for railroad transportation. At one time or another there was a good deal of talk about Colonel Hecker in connection with transportation contracts and the forwarding of supplies for the troops.

"There is some talk about him now. But his appointment ought to be pleasing to Senator Alger and to all Senator Alger's friends and partners in Michigan. Speaking of Michigan, it is now understood that the Republicans of that State will send a solid, instructed, and guaranteed Roosevelt delegation to the convention —but that is a digression."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, however, declares that there is no politics in the selection of the commissioners. It says:

"They are not chosen for political or sectional influence. This

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is not a commission to award patronage, but to execute a stupendous professional work, a work in which some of the greatest engineers and administrators of the world have already failed. Only engineers of the highest rank and attainment can grapple with the problems which the Panama route presents, and it is upon such that the President has called.

"Admiral Walker, as the most conspicuous special student of this subject, rightly heads the commission. General Davis is among the foremost of military engineers, and the other commissioners are civil engineers who already have accomplished large results in the service either of the Government or of great corporations.

"It is probable that an abler and stronger commission could not be made up if the choice had been extended over the world. It puts the work at once upon a scientific basis and gives the country assurance that the problem will be approached with knowledge and judgment and the highest professional skill. Whether or not it is within the President's power to command success, he has at least done what was possible to deserve it."

Major Harrod is made the subject of a leading editorial in the New Orleans *Picayune*, which reviews the story of the substitution of another kind of cement for the one called for in the contract in the construction of the New Orleans drainage system, and then says:

"It must be said in Major Harrod's behalf that a paper signed by a large number of civil engineers of this city fully exonerated and justified him in the fact that he authorized the change of materials from which the contractors made large profits, and to the detriment of the city, without asking their consent or giving notice to his employers; but it has not been proved that any such secret concert between the employers' agent and the contractor, in contravention of a contract and specification, is right and just, and is the rule with engineers.

"But however that may be, Major Harrod does not enjoy the confidence of those whose hearts are devoted to the honest and thorough construction of the great sanitary works for which the people of the city have taxed themselves, and, therefore, they were astonished and disappointed that he had been chosen for a high public trust which is as nearly related to the highest interests of New Orleans as is the proper and faithful construction of an isthmian canal."

The Postal Convictions.—Much gratification is expressed in the newspapers at the conviction in Washington last week of four of the postal "grafters," August W. Machen, George E. Lorenz, and Diller B. and Samuel A. Groff, and the sentence of the first three to two years in prison and $10,000 fine each, the full penalty of the law. Samuel A. Groff is yet to be sentenced, and all four will try to carry their cases to a higher court. Machen is still under thirteen more indictments, and, as the New York *Globe* thinks, "with a strong chance of conviction upon every one." The New York *Press* says of these convictions:

"Good government makes a gain, the moral value of which it is hard to exaggerate, by the conviction of the head devil of the criminal branch of postal graft and the sentence of him and his fellows to prison. While some of the biggest rascals in the huge conspiracy have gone unwhipped, it is only because they were wary enough either to steer clear of the penal code or to leave no wake behind them. Mr. Bristow's work, under the direction of the President, has been remarkably successful in view of the well-known obstacles in the way of getting evidence against political criminals and the well-known difficulties of getting juries to convict them. Mr. Folk, of St. Louis, can tell us a story bearing in that direction. Also he can suggest that there should be no crowing until appeals courts have their turn. But in any event the conviction of such an accomplished rascal is a fine triumph for Mr. Bristow.

"The friends of these newly convicted postal thieves and the rest of the gang who are made to walk the plank with them and who have Mr. Roosevelt mainly to thank for their plight will, we have no doubt, now agree with the New York *Sun* that the President is 'unsafe.'"

OUR DEBT TO RUSSIA.

IN the fall of 1863 a Russian squadron came to New York and remained for some months, at a time when France and England were considering the question of intervention in favor of the Confederacy. Russia declined to join in the intervention scheme, and the impression was created at the time that the Russian commander held sealed orders instructing him, in the event of the proposed intervention, to join forces with the American navy and take his orders from Washington. This supposition was thought to have influenced France and England to abandon the project. The supposition was totally false, however, according to Henry Clews, the well-known New York banker, who obtained his information from Secretary Seward and the Russian Duke Alexis. In a letter to Marquis Ito, of Japan, which appears in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Clews expresses his sympathy with the Japanese in the present war, and then says:

"An effort has been made by the representatives of Russia to try and convince our people that Russia during the time of our Civil War was our friend, and that we ought to be hers now, as an evidence of which they claim that she sent her fleet to New York, where it was anchored for some time, under sealed orders to give us aid in the event of it becoming necessary. This version is entirely incorrect, as I know of my own knowledge. At this time there was an effort being made by Napoleon III., then Emperor of France, to get England to join him in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet were thoroughly aware of, and the South, it was understood, was to give a strong justification for taking that position; hence their plan was to make a descent on Washington, capture the capital and the archives of the Government, and that being done, foreign recognition would be in order. The rebel army had gathered around Washington in great force, and it looked to be a very critical period. At this dark moment Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, obtained information that a Russian fleet was in South American waters, and he conceived the idea that if the fleet could be induced to come to New York it would give the impression to both France and England that an alliance had been effected between Russia and this country, and it would postpone action on their part leading to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which at that time would have been potential in serious consequences. He consequently sent a very cordial invitation to the officer in command and his associates to bring the fleet on a visit to New York, which was accepted, and the fleet appeared accordingly, producing the effect intended. Soon thereafter, however, our army protecting Washington had time to recuperate after the defeat at Bull Run, and the battle of Gettysburg was fought, resulting in a great victory to the Union side, which turned the tide, and then one victory after another followed in rapid succession until the end came.

"The above version differs very materially from the one that has been given out by the friends of Russia—that the fleet came here under sealed orders. In 1871 Duke Alexis visited New York with a similar Russian fleet, of which he was in chief command. A committee of New York citizens, of which I was an active member, was appointed to meet him on arrival in the bay to extend to him the hospitality of the city and various entertainments that had been arranged for him and his officers. During the duke's visit here I, therefore, saw much of him, and in one of my talks with him I spoke about the previous fleet coming to New York, how it happened to come to New York, etc. He seemed to be perfectly familiar with all the circumstances and acquiesced in the statement I made. My information about it was obtained directly from Mr. Seward himself, so that my version of Russia's attitude at that time is certainly the correct one, thus showing it was not the intention of Russia to help us by her fleet, but that it was simply a shrewd device of Secretary of State Seward to make it appear so. In other words, it was a bluff, and worked to perfection, for the idea struck terror to the intrigues of the French Emperor.

"Since your brilliant successes already attained, we are expecting a short, quick, and decisive termination of the war, ending in your favor."

The Tribune says, by way of correction:

"It should perhaps be added that, as a matter of fact, the battle of Gettysburg was fought nearly three months before the Russian

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ships reached New York, the date of their arrival being the end of September and beginning of October, 1863, while Gettysburg was fought and won at the beginning of July. The assumption, according to Mr. Clews's narrative, apparently, is that Mr. Seward's invitation was sent to the Russian authorities some time in June, when Lee was invading Maryland and Pennsylvania, and, as is well known, Louis Napoleon was planning mischief against this country."

In almost direct contradiction to the above supposition of Mr. Clews is a declaration made by Mr. Henry R. Follett, of Norwich, N. Y., in a letter to the New York *Times*, that there is "a well-known New York gentleman" (whose name is not given) who actually saw the disputed order in St. Petersburg. Says Mr. Follett:

"If *The Times* wishes direct and uncontroverted evidence as to the purpose of the Russian fleet which visited the United States during the rebellion, it should consult 'The Life of Thurlow Weed,' vol. II., pages 346-7. The language in the first two paragraphs, it should be noticed, is that of Thurlow Weed himself:

"'It will be remembered that early in the rebellion a Russian fleet lay for several months in our harbor, and that other Russian men-of-war were stationed at San Francisco. Admiral Farragut lived at the Astor House, where he was frequently visited by the Russian admiral, between whom, when they were young officers serving in the Mediterranean, a warm friendship had grown up.

"'Sitting in my room one day after dinner, Admiral Farragut said to his Russian friend: "Why are your spending the winter here in idleness?" "I came here," replied the Russian admiral, "under sealed orders, to be broken only in a contingency that has not yet occurred." He added that other Russian war-vessels were lying off San Francisco with similar orders. During this conversation the Russian admiral admitted that he had received orders to break the seals if during the rebellion we became involved in a war with foreign nations. Strict confidence was then enjoined. . .

"'It is certain, however, that when our Government and Union were imperiled by a formidable rebellion, we should have found a powerful ally in Russia, had an emergency occurred.'

"The latter revelation is corroborated by a well-known New York gentleman, who was in St. Petersburg when the rebellion began, and who, during an unofficial call upon Prince Gortschakoff, was shown by the chancellor an order written in Alexander's own hand, directing his admiral to report to President Lincoln for orders in case England or France sided with the Confederates."

"R. D. B.," a correspondent of *The Tribune*, thinks that Mr. Clews may be right in his facts, but totally wrong in his conclusions. To quote:

"Doubtless Mr. Clews is right as to the invitation sent by Mr. Seward. But if any one can believe that the officer in command of the Russian fleet would have accepted that invitation without the authorization of the Russian Government, and that that Government would have allowed its fleet to come to New York without the fullest appreciation on its part of the construction which would be put (and was put) by the whole civilized world upon that visit, and that it allowed the Russian fleet to be used by Mr. Seward to carry out 'a shrewd device—a bluff,' he must have a remarkable idea of the guilelessness of the Czar and his advisers."

Frederick W. Seward, who acted as Assistant Secretary of State under his father, has been interviewed at great length in regard to our diplomatic relations with Russia, but does not seem to be able to shed much new light upon the question. He says of the Russian Premier's orders, as reported in the New York *Times*:

"He merely instructed the Russian minister to say he was sending the fleet over, and that it was there 'for no unfriendly purpose.' The public and the Government felt morally certain that while its help would probably not be needed, it would be given if it were needed.

"It was rumored and believed generally that the commanders of the fleet had sealed orders which were not to be broken until they were notified by the Russian minister at Washington."

The New York *Sun* argues that Russia has always been friendly to us, but has sacrificed our friendship by its policy in Kishineff and Manchuria. It says:

"Every decent American must recognize that the one unwavering friend that we have had since the birth-throes of the nation in the Revolutionary War up to our recent war with Spain has been the country of which Nicholas II. is the ruler. It was the so-called League of Neutrals, in the fomation of which Catherine II. took a leading part, that broke the stubborn heart of George III. and forced him to acknowledge the independence of his rebel colonies. It was the refusal of Alexander I. to carry out Napoleon's commercial policy by excluding American vessels from the Baltic ports that furnished the pretext, if not the justification, for the French invasion of Russia. It was due largely, if not mainly, to the interposition of the same sovereign that England near the end of 1814 assented to the Peace of Ghent, that, happily for us, stopped a war which but for the successes of isolated frigates at sea had been for us inglorious. Had the war lasted for another year there is little doubt that Wellington would have been sent hither with all the veterans of the Peninsular War and of Waterloo at his disposal. We presume that no student of history who keeps in view the disloyal attitude of New England at the time will draw from the British repulse at New Orleans the inference that the Iron Duke would have lost on this side of the Atlantic the laurels that he gained in Spain and Belgium.

"The friendliness of Alexander II. to the Washington Government in our Civil War is too well known to need more than a passing reference. We are never likely to forget that, at the crisis of our national existence, when our British kinsmen betrayed us and our old ally France had been transformed into our worst enemy, a Russian fleet entered the harbor of New York and a Russian squadron that of San Francisco. There are few of us so captious and ungrateful as to insist on a disclosure of the contents of the sealed orders given to the commanders of that fleet and squadron. All we need to know is that the Russian war-ships were *there*. They were where they could do most good in the event of intervention by France and England on behalf of the Confederacy.

"Not yet is the tale of our obligations to Russia finished. As to the side on which the sympathies of France, Germany, and Austria were enlisted during our war with Spain there is no doubt in the mind of any man who kept his eyes and ears open at the time. There was just one continental capital where the pro-American feeling of both sovereign and people was unmistakable. That capital, of course, was St. Petersburg.

"How, then, has it come to pass that, in her present hour of trouble, our old friend Russia can no longer count upon American sympathy? It is because the Czar Nicholas II. has been ill served by his agents and advisers. The Minister of the Interior, who incited, permitted, or failed adequately to punish the massacre of Jews at Kishineff put an irreparable blot upon the fair name of Russia. But what temporarily wrecked her in American esteem and confidence was the assumption of her sly diplomatists that methods successful at Peking would also succeed in Washington, and that the solemn promise made to our State Department that Russia would evacuate Manchuria on October 8, 1903—nearly five months ago—could be violated with impunity.

"Then it was that the American people, regretting that the Czar should be so badly served, felt themselves constrained to say to Russia that they could no longer trust her. 'I love thee, but never more be officer of mine.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF Russia had had all the war-ships that the Japanese claim to have sunk, she would have been the foremost naval power in the world.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT is asserted that official corruption is unknown in Japan. It would be unknown here, too, but for the inquisitiveness of the inspectors.—*The Washington Post.*

IT will not be necessary for these Russian and Japanese generals to make names for themselves, as they are already well supplied in that respect.—*The Washington Post.*

ONE thing that handicaps the Czar is the fact that he is obliged to leave such a large section of his army at home to look after his patriotic subjects.—*The Chicago News.*

ENGLAND is showing her friendship for Russia by refusing to allow the Russian Black Sea fleet to pass the Dardanelles and take chances of being destroyed by the Japs.—*The Boston Herald.*

After the war is over the Czar is expected to use his best efforts to promote the formation of an international agreement to suppress the cruel and inhuman torpedoes in naval warfare.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

THOSE Russian troops, who, according to Admiral Alexeieff, are burning to "fulfil their duty in the sight of their adored ruler," will be enabled to do so if the admiral keeps on falling back.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

D'ANNUNZIO'S NEW DRAMA, "THE DAUGHTER OF IORIA."

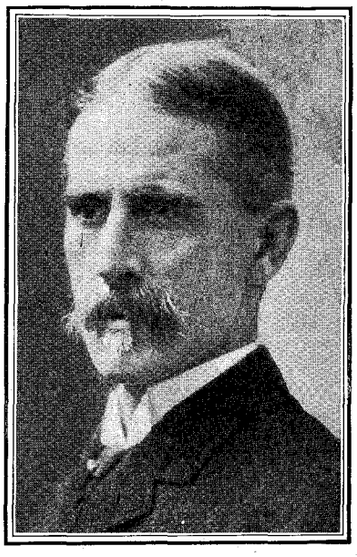
ARTISTIC circles in Italy have been exercised over the alleged quarrel between D'Annunzio and the greatest interpreter of his plays, Eleonora Duse. This misunderstanding, unlike the previous one of a few years ago, was not attributed to personal difficulties. It grew out of the question of the proper representation of the latest play of the Italian dramatist. For the first time D'Annunzio expressed dissatisfaction with Duse's conception of a character created by him, and objected to her interpretation of his embodied thought. However, later reports speak of mutual concessions and the restoration of harmony between these two "glories of Italy," and the success of the drama is assured.

Accounts of the play in French and Italian journals indicate that D'Annunzio has made a new departure. "La Figlia di Ioria" is a story of passion, superstition, and fanaticism, in which social psychology is unusually prominent. It is a study of elemental forces, as well as of individual temperaments and souls. The tragic outcome is the result of inherited and traditional beliefs. Fate is personified by a people in a certain intellectual and moral condition of development. Critics point out that "decadence" is no more to be detected in this work than in the Greek and French classics.

In brief, the complicated plot is as follows:

The heroine, the daughter of Ioria the magician, has been compelled to flee from her native village, from her snow-covered mountains and the land she loves. Hated and feared by her peasant neighbors, she is regarded as a lost woman and an enemy of God and His creatures. She is supposed to know the secrets of nature, to be able to kill the deepest affection by the administering of certain potions, and to break up and dissolve the holiest ties.

Having thus fled from her home, the daughter of Ioria seeks refuge in a far-away village; but the peasants learn of her history and pursue her with curses and cries of hatred and terror. She rushes into the cottage of a shepherd named Aligi, who at that moment is preparing for his wedding to a girl selected for him by his mother during his winter absence. The guests have arrived, and his sisters are there, dressing the young bride. The daughter of Ioria begs them to save her, to protect her from the fury of the intoxicated and angry mob. The peasants outside threaten to storm the cottage. Aligi's mother, elder sisters, and guests urge that the stranger be delivered to her pursuers; Aligi remains silent and pensive. He conceives the idea of rescuing the hunted woman. Meanwhile his youngest sister, Ornella, bolts the door, and resists all the other members of the family. Finally, Aligi, having made up his mind, takes the cross from the wall, opens the door and puts the sacred symbol across the threshold. The peasants shrink from committing a blasphemous act, and do not step over the cross into the cottage. The "witch" is saved, and the wedding takes place in peace.



HENRY VAN DYKE, D.D., LL.D.,
Professor of English Literature in Princeton University.

When the second act opens Aligi has left his bride and family in the valley and has retired with the daughter of Ioria into the mountains, where he is caring for his flock. He is passionately in love with the woman, and she reciprocates his affection. Her devotion is pure and unselfish; love for Aligi has redeemed her and banished all sin and corruption from her heart. Aligi, too, is determined to remain faithful to his lawful wife and to his marriage vows, and his relation to his companion is absolutely innocent. Nevertheless, the flame of their passion consumes them both and the daughter of Ioria decides to sacrifice herself. She implores Aligi to leave her and return with Ornella, who has come to win him back. He is about to yield to the pleading of the two gentle women when his father—brutal, coarse, and sensual—appears at the mountain home of the pair and demands that the daughter of Ioria be delivered up to him.

The son divines the father's impure motive and defends the woman. A conflict ensues, jealousy being mingled with nobler feelings. In a fit of rage Aligi seizes an ax and kills his father. He is tried for parricide and condemned to death, the execution to be preceded by torture. The hand which wielded the ax is to be cut off and then the doomed criminal is to be placed in a sack and thrown into a river.

Aligi's mother gives him a potion to deprive him of his reason and thus to mitigate his suffering. Suddenly the daughter of Ioria appears on the scene and declares that she is the real criminal, and that Aligi was under a spell when he confessed the murder, in reality committed by herself. Aligi himself, having lost his reason under his mother's potion, believes her, and so do the villagers. All demand her immediate punishment by burning at the stake.

Heroically and oblivious to the frenzy and tumult around her she walks to the stake. She is making a supreme sacrifice for the man she has loved, but no one, not even her lover, realizes the beauty and sublimity of her devotion. No one? Yes, one voice of compassion and justice and appreciation reaches her in this hour of atonement. It is the voice of Ornella, the youngest sister of Aligi, who knows the truth. She sends the redeemed daughter of Ioria her blessing, and asks her forgiveness in the name of Aligi, the whole family, and the superstition-ridden mob, so cruel and so ignorant and so bloodthirsty.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BEST POETRY FOR GIRLS.

IN the third of a series of "Little Essays about Girls," appearing in *Harper's Bazar*, Prof. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton University, offers some useful advice on the reading of poetry. Poetry addressed specifically to girls he declares that he does not admire. All kinds of art produced for the benefit of a special class, he thinks, are likely to be "limited, self-conscious, and feeble." The greatest poetry must sound the universal note. "Sex," we are told, "is not the supreme distinction. Nor can it be rightly felt except as an element in the unity of a noble manhood,—a manhood created male and female in the symmetry of a celestial image, thoughtful, spiritual, free." Dr. Van Dyke continues:

"The three great influences which make for the development of this higher manhood, in which alone the sexes find their true union and perfect fulfilment, are religion, patriotism, and poetry. A girl needs them, just as a boy needs them, not in a specially prepared and adapted form, diluted, modified, and sweetened, until all the virtue is gone out of them, but in all their native purity and simplicity, as they belong to humanity at large.

"Not even the distinction of age is to be greatly considered in the realm of poetry. The best poems for children to read and enjoy, after the period of the rattle and the go-cart is passed, are not found in books produced for juvenile consumption. The richest and most rewarding compilations of poetry that can be put into the hands of young readers are such as Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics,' and Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin's Golden Numbers, which gather their material from the best books of all ages like Percy's 'Reliques,' and Milton's 'Minor Poems' and Wordsworth's 'Lyrical Ballads,' and Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Border,' and Keats's last volume, and Tennyson's earlier poems, and Longfellow's 'Voices of the Night.' I remember well that the four poems which my children loved most when they were little were Shakespeare's 'Under the Greenwood Tree,' Wordsworth's 'Lucy Gray' and 'A March Morning,' and Longfellow's 'The Wreck of the Schooner Hesperus.' It is as easy to like good things as it is to like poor stuff. The young idea may be trained to shoot on a fair trellis of excellent

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proportions as quickly and as happily as on a cheap and ugly cast-iron fence."

To stay too long in the region of compilations and Household Books of Poetry is, however, a mistake, according to Dr. Van Dyke's view. "The freedom of a real library," he says, "is necessary to a liberal education." We quote further:

"If it be objected that the library may contain things evil as well as things good, the answer is that in this respect it does not differ from the world. I still would send my girl into it, after she had come to years of discretion and had learned

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,

to read the poetry in which she found the most pleasure; confident of her, as the brothers in 'Comus' were sure of their sister, that no evil thing could harm her innocence.

"She might well begin with carefully made volumes of selections giving the very best of certain poets—of Scott, of Wordsworth, of Shelley, of Tennyson, of Browning. Among these she would probably have a favorite, and she would go on to read all that he had written. Or perhaps she would begin with Whittier's 'Snow-Bound,' or Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' or Lowell's 'Vision of Sir Launfal,' or Emerson's 'May-Day'; and from this she would be drawn along to a real intimacy with the best work of all the American poets. She would learn that the bluebird and the song-sparrow and the bobolink and the mocking-bird have poetry in them, as well as the nightingale and the skylark; that Washington and Lincoln, no less than Nelson and Wellington, are worthy to be sung in noble verse; that Bryant's 'Berkshire Hills' and Lanier's 'Marshes of Glyn' are full of poetic beauty.

"While I should be glad if this girl of mine had a favorite poet, I should try to put her on her guard against being exclusive in her partiality. I should like her to turn back to the beginnings of English poetry and learn to know the vigor and freshness of old Chaucer's tales, the opulence of Spenser's verse, the many-sided splendor and wisdom of Shakespeare, the lyric perfection and the epic grandeur of Milton, the sinewy strength of Dryden, the clear, cold brilliancy of Pope, the warm humanity of Burns, the pensive sadness of Gray, the gentle familiarity of Cowper, the force of Byron, the rich beauty of the ever-youthful Keats. Then she should turn to the poetry of other ages and lands and read—in the original if she could, but if not, then in the best translations—Homer and Vergil and Horace and Dante and Goethe and Schiller and Corneille and Racine and Victor Hugo.

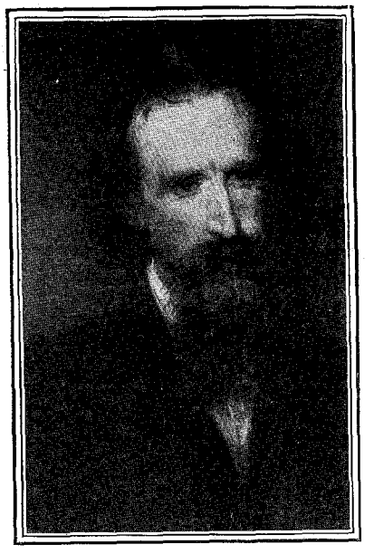
"Carrying with her at least some deep impression, some general sense of the significance of really great work in verse, and retaining also, if possible, some memory of lines and phrases of the masters, she would come back again to modern poetry unconsciously prepared to discriminate and judge, to appreciate and enjoy. She would not be at the mercy either of the Sunday-school songsters, or of the Music-Hall melodists. She would be proof against the wild onslaught of the Cowboy Carol, and the decadent ditties of the Stale-Beer-and-Cigarette School. She would know the difference. And she would like poetry, old or new, when it was fine in form and substance, and had a real meaning expressed in music.

"All the time, in her reading of poetry, she should remember that the first object is to get pleasure out of it, not mere sensual pleasure, but imaginative, creative, spiritual pleasure, which has in itself a life-giving and elevating and enlarging power. What Wordsworth says should come true for her:

> And *vital* feelings of delight
> Should rear her form to statelier height,
> Her virgin bosom swell.

She should grow to understand that pleasure, after all, is one of the deepest and most subtle tests of character; and that if one desires to be noble one must learn how to like and enjoy noble things. Poetry should not unfit her for real life by leading her into a world of opiate visions; but rather it should reveal to her the hidden significance of the world, and fit her for real life by giving her thoughts and hopes and ideals which would bring a deeper puroose into her work, a richer meaning into her dreams, a sweeter comfort into her companionship, and a glory into her love.

"Then, after she had been made free of the King's Treasuries and the Queen's Gardens of poetry, perhaps she would like to study it more closely and profoundly as a branch of literature, as a department of art. And then I should like to tell her—but that is a long story."



SIR LESLIE STEPHEN,

Editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography"; author of "Hours in a Library," "A History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," "An Agnostic's Apology," etc.

"THE FIRST ENGLISH-SPEAKING CRITIC."

THIS title is conferred by several papers on Sir Leslie Stephen, whose death in London at the age of seventy-two years has just been announced. In his case, as the New York *Evening Post* points out, the word "critic" conveyed much more than a merely literary significance. He commented upon science and religion, as well as upon literature, and at the time of his death was president of the Ethical Society. *The Post* says further:

"Sir Leslie was endlessly inquisitive; he brought his acute analysis to bear upon every problem that greatly moved men's thoughts; but he preferred to convey his teaching in forms of amenity, disclaiming wisdom at the very moment he most effectively disclosed the want of it in others, and acting always upon the principle laid down by Macaulay, that, when an objection is raised, it 'ought to be met with something more convincing than "blockhead" and "scoundrel."'

"The body of strictly literary criticism which Leslie Stephen leaves behind him is alone enough to confer distinction. His studies in the eighteenth century are unrivaled for thoroughness of information and sympathy of interpretation. He was none of your off-hand critics, pronouncing brawling judgments all day long on the strength of cheap and second-hand learning. He always longed to drench himself in material. No point too minute, no side light too faint, to escape his inquiry. Yet his learning sat lightly upon him, and he never 'chewed the cud of erudite mistake about Cush and Mizraim.' Hence it was by a kind of predestined harmony that he was called upon to become the editor of the monumental 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Some of his best work lies there. His articles give us not simply perfect mastery of all that is known about his subjects, with full bibliographies, but judgment in absolute equipose of impartiality, with many a sly touch of enjoyable humor and a great wealth of literary allusiveness. The latest critical writing he published—his volume on George Eliot—was a masterpiece. The riches were packed into a little room; but, within its limits, no better criticism was ever written. . . . To clarify thought, both in religion and letters, and to adorn all with a blameless life—these were his controlling aims, and the measure of their attainment was so great as to leave us all the poorer for his death."

The Springfield *Republican* furnishes the following account of Sir Leslie Stephen's life and work:

"Sir Leslie Stephen—he was one of Edward VII.'s first creation of knights, in 1902—was the son of Sir James Stephen, and was born at Kensington, November 28, 1832. He was educated at Eton, at King's College, London, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He remained at Cambridge for some years as fellow and tutor, and lecturer on English literature. He left Cambridge in 1864 to engage in literary work. In 1871 he became editor of *The Cornhill Magazine*, which Thackeray had founded twelve years before, and later married Thackeray's youngest daughter, who died in 1875. Three years after he married Julia Princep Duckworth, who died nine years ago. Before that he had been engaged in newspaper work as reviewer and editor, and he has given in his *Atlantic*

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[*Monthly*] papers a singularly frank and graphic description of the work of an editor, especially picturing the trials of the editor with a conscience in dealing with contributors, both actual and would-be. There is no editor who will not say that the picture is true to the life. His great work in this line began, however, when he undertook, with George Smith, the publisher, as backer, that vast work, 'The Dictionary of National Biography,' which he carried out to the end in the lifetime of Mr. Smith. This work was completed in sixty-three volumes, tho the original plan was for but fifty volumes. Its importance as a record of all the literature of Great Britain from the earliest dawn to the present age does not need to be enlarged upon. Mr. Stephen retired from the management of the enterprise in 1891, when his coworker, Sidney Lee, took his place; yet he continued his interest and contributed much to the work until it was completed. His praise of Mr. Lee has been generous and deserved. For the dictionary he wrote the biographies of many notable figures, and those of Johnson, Swift, Pope, and 'George Eliot' were enlarged by him for the 'English Men of Letters' series. He edited Fielding's works in ten volumes, with a biographical sketch, in 1882, and he edited in 1901 the 'Letters of John Richard Green,' the historian. His first book was 'The Playground of Europe'; next the 'Essays on Free Thinking and Plain Speaking'; in 1874 he began 'Hours in a Library,' whose second series appeared in 1876, and the third in 1879. One of his best books of criticism appeared in 1876, the 'History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century'—a masterpiece of thorough appreciation of the temper and character of an age. In 1882 he published 'The Science of Ethics,' in 1885 the 'Life of Sir Henry Fawcett,' in 1893 'An Agnostic's Apology'; in 1895 the life of his brother, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen; in 1896 'Social Rights and Duties,' in 1898 'Studies of a Biographer,' and 'The English Utilitarians' in 1900. He was a frequent contributor to *The Saturday Review*, *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and other periodicals."

RICHARD WAGNER'S LOVE AFFAIRS.

"TRISTAN and Isolde," which has been repeatedly given in New York and never fails to arouse enthusiasm among music-lovers, is generally regarded as Richard Wagner's greatest opera. It is a glorification of what the composer himself called "the divine right of passion." It "seems to be so nearly the last word in dramatized love," says a recent critic, "that it seems also to be nearly the first word. From the Vorspiel's opening measures, gaunt and hungry with despair and longing, to the last measures of the Liebestod, sublime with resignation and divinely sad with the apotheosis of adoration, this opera sounds every note of the emotion of man for woman, and woman for man." Surely, one would think, if ever man knew the meaning of great love, it must have been this man Wagner; if ever love was woven into the woof of a man's life, it must have been woven into his. Yet Wagner, in a letter to Liszt announcing his intention to write this very opera, declared: "As I have never in life felt the real bliss of love, I must erect a monument to the most beautiful of my dreams, in which, from beginning to end, that love shall be thoroughly satiated." And, later, when he and his first wife decided to live apart, he mournfully exclaimed that he, who had exalted woman as she had seldom been exalted, had not so much as a single woman to keep him company.

Mr. Rupert Hughes, who tells in his volumes, "The Love Affairs of Great Musicians," the whole story of Richard Wagner's affections, thinks that Wagner, like many another creative genius, "spent his love chiefly upon the beings that he begot within his own heart." He says:

"There is not recorded anywhere, I think, another such idolater of ideals as Richard Wagner. To his theory of the perfect marriage of music and poetry, he sacrificed everything,—his heart's blood, his sensitiveness to criticisms, his extraordinary fondness for luxuries, his sense of pride, and to these he added human sacrifice—his wife, his friends, and any one who stood in his way. He made himself a pauper, and begged and borrowed every penny he could scrape from every friend who could be hypnotized into supporting his creeds. As a result, after years of humiliation such as few men ever did, or ever cared to, endure, after a battle against the highest and the lowest intellects, he attained a point of glory which hardly another artist in the world's history ever reached. He reached such a pinnacle that critics were not lacking who said that he often threatened to give art a more important place in the state than religion.

"Nothing but the most complete success, and nothing but the most beneficial revolution could justify such a creed or such a life as Wagner's. Both were eminently justified. He reaped a superb reward, but he earned every mite of it. When his days of power and of glory came, however, he spent them with another woman than the one who had gone through all his struggles with him; had suffered all that he suffered, without any aid from hope, without any belief in his personality or his creeds, supported only on the courage and the dog-like fidelity of a German *Hausfrau* to her *Mann*."

RICHARD AND COSIMA WAGNER.
Courtesy of J. B. Lippincott Company.

Wagner's marriage to Wilhelmine ("Minna") Planer took place in Königsberg in 1836. He was twenty-three years old at the time and in great financial straits. She was an opera-singer, with "a pretty face" and "a sober, unimaginative soul," and "found herself consecrated to poverty and the fanatic ideals of a husband to whom starvation was only a detail in the scheme of his life—a scheme and a life for which she had neither inclination nor understanding." For twenty-five years this ill-mated couple lived together, she, on her side, constantly urging her husband to write the "popular" operas which would have saved them both from humiliating financial dependence, he, on his side, bemoaning "the state of her education and her intellectual capacities," which "make it impossible for her to find in me and my endowments the consolation which she needs so much by way of compensation for the disagreeableness of our material situation." In a heated moment, Frau Wagner referred to the music of "The Walküre" as "immoral amorous asininity." No wonder that Wagner wrote to his friend Praeger: "My inspirations carried me into a sphere where she could not follow, and then the exuberance of my heated enthusiasm was met by a cold douche!"

Denied sympathy at home, Wagner sought it elsewhere. During his stay in Zurich he entered into a romantic friendship with Frau Elise Wille, a novelist. Later, he spent much of his time in

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company with a neighboring Kapellmeister's wife, with whom he was wont to sing his duets, as he wrote them. Later still, he seems to have fallen violently in love with Frau Mathilde Wesendonck, who actually succeeded in persuading her husband to contribute to Wagner's support and to buy a home and garden for the use of the composer. Mathilde was a poet, and the inspiration of Wagner's "Isolde." By the summer of 1859, the attachment between Wagner and Frau Wesendonck had reached such a stage that Herr Wesendonck compelled the great musician to leave Zurich. Years after, Wagner wrote to the injured husband:

"The incident that separated me from you about six years ago should be evaded; it has upset me and my life enough that you recognize me no longer, and that I esteem myself less and less. All this suffering should have earned your forgiveness, and it would have been beautiful and noble to have forgiven me; but it is useless to demand the impossible, and I was in the wrong."

Wagner's wife, incensed as much by the inconstancy of his affections as by his fidelity to his artistic ideals, finally left him altogether, and went back to her relatives in Dresden, where she died in 1866. Two years earlier, Wagner had found an enthusiastic admirer and disciple in young King Ludwig of Bavaria, who presented him with a villa and furnished him with money to realize his wildest dreams. Wagner had persuaded the King to appoint Hans von Bülow court pianist, and Frau Cosima von Bülow, his wife, acted as a sort of secretary to Wagner. She was the daughter of Liszt, and herself had two daughters. At this point we quote directly from Mr. Hughes's narrative:

"Wagner's popularity with the King eventually raised such hostility that, at the King's request, he left the country to save his life. He was again an exile. Cosima, with her two children, went with him. . . . There exists a letter from Wagner's cook, telling a friend of how the King came incognito to visit Wagner, and how the house was upset by the descent of Cosima and her children. They had come to stay. At Triebschen, near Lucerne, Wagner lived with the von Bülow family, and began to know contentment.

"The relations of Wagner and Cosima rapidly grew intimate enough to torment even the idolatrous von Bülow. Riemann [one of Wagner's biographers] says: 'Domestic misunderstandings led, in 1869, to a separation, and von Bülow left the city.' One of the 'domestic misunderstandings' was doubtless the birth of Siegfried Wagner, June 6, 1869. A speedy divorce and marriage were imperative. The chief difficulty in the securing of the much desired divorce was that Cosima must change her religion, or her 'religious profession,' to use the more accurate phrase of Mr. Finck, who says that Wagner, in his life with her, had 'followed the example of Liszt and Goethe and other European men of genius, an example the ethics of which this is not the place to discuss.'

"Von Bülow secured his divorce in the fall of 1869. He remarried, in 1882, the actress, Marie Schanzer. Wagner and Cosima were married August 25, 1870."

Wagner's second marriage proved as happy as his first had been unhappy. Cosima's single-hearted devotion to his ideals continues unto this day, and has recently been emphasized by the controversy over the production of "Parsifal" in New York. Mr. Hughes concludes:

"In her he [Wagner] had found that ideal of womankind which he had so much upheld: instant and dauntless obedience to the behest of the one great love. When he died, he was even then at work upon a glorification of the sex, and the last sentence that ever flowed from his pen related to a legend of the Buddhists, granting women a right to the saintliness previously claimed by men alone.

"Once he had written: 'Women are the music of life,' and of his 'Brünnhilde' he had said: 'Never has woman been so glorified as in this poem.' For the reward of this trust in womankind he had also had the privilege of saying: 'In the hearts of women it has always gone well with my art.'

"And in his grave, where he lay, his head rested upon the long blonde tresses of Cosima, which he had so admired, and which, with final sacrifice, and as a last tribute, she had sacrificed to bury with him."

THE QUALITY OF OUR LITERARY OPTIMISM.

THE discussion regarding the optimism of American readers, in which Mr. Brett, of the Macmillan Company, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, and others, have been participating, leads *Harper's Weekly* (February 20) to question whether a profound consciousness of life and its issues results in the kind of optimism so often lauded. "Before we become too self-laudatory," it says, "we should examine into the true reasonableness of the faith that is in us." The same paper continues:

"Are we optimistic because we are comfortable? If literature be the true expression of the national consciousness, few people would be willing to admit that we are the deepest, the strongest, the most alive and thoughtful people of the age. We are not grappling with the most essential problems of the soul, and that is the function of great literature, from Homer and Dante down to Browning and Swinburne.

"We *are* producing enormous quantities of ephemeral stuff, material dealing with the more superficial and external aspects of life. The large mass of our output is fiction, and in the main it is the old-fashioned novel of manners and marriage. We have not yet moved on to the novel of motives, of the intellectual life, or to the novel which deals, as does that of France, with man's relation to the unseen forces of the universe, frequently, of course, to the diseases of the spiritual man. But these themes are, at any rate, more vital than manners, clothes, marriage, and money. . . . . .

"Americans who take a broad interest in life, and read foreign books—Nietzsche and D'Annunzio—may be morbid, but they are not childish nor shallow. For good or for evil, they are coping with a grown man's concerns. Roughly speaking, D'Annunzio's novsle deal with the principles of esthetic theory and man's relation to them, and Nietzsche is attempting a reform of ethical theory, and this, risking all the chances of mistaken conclusions, is better for the thinking man than to have his thoughts bounded by four narrow walls containing a bed and a table.

"Subtract a few really great names from our literature—Poe, Emerson, Whitman, Hawthorne—and what have we left of permanent significance? It is useless to hide from the truth that we are a very Martha among nations, cumbered about many things and immersed in activities, not in thought. We have emerged from the concrete difficulties of colonization, liberating wars, and political adjustments, and now is the time to begin building up a great national literature. But it will not be accomplished by allowing mercantile methods to prevail. Literary inspiration bears no relation to the laws of demand and supply. 'The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof.' . . . . . .

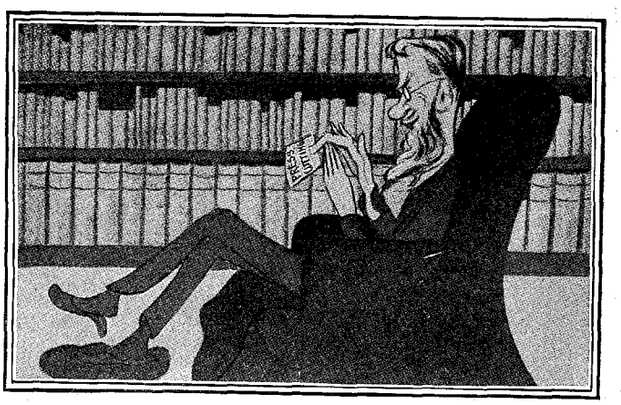
"Let us analyze our optimism. Is it the optimism of a great faith in the far-off divine event, or the light-hearted optimism of childhood before the dawn of reflection?"

NOTES.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE, the novelist, announces his intention of establishing in Hanover County, Virginia, the county of his birth, a technical school for young men and women.

The Bookman's March list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
2. The Deliverance.—Glasgow.
3. Rebecca.—Wiggin.
4. The Call of the Wild.—London.
5. My Friend Prospero.—Harland.
6. Gordon Keith.—Page.



A CARICATURE OF GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.
--Max Beerbohm in the London *Sketch*.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CAN ANIMALS COUNT?

THE problem of animal intelligence is a difficult one. There are those who would endow a fish or a toad with a capacity for reasoning hardly inferior to that of Descartes or Newton; while others assure us that animals are mere automata to which even conscious action must be denied. Doubtless the truth lies between these views. In an article on "The Arithmetic of Animals," contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (January 30) by M. Ernesto Mancini, the author takes up only one phase of the problem, tho he touches upon its larger aspects. He believes that animals apprehend concrete, but not abstract number—groups of things and their extent, but not quantity. Says M. Mancini:

"No matter how slightly developed it may be, and even when it is quite rudimentary, the faculty of enumeration has memory as its principal factor. Now it seems entirely admissible that memory exists even in the lower animals, and that it becomes more and more developed as we rise in the scale."

Instances of undoubted memory in shell-fish, insects, and spiders are cited by the author. In frogs and reptiles, he says, it goes so far as to include localities and persons; in birds it is still more highly developed, and finally in mammals, such as dogs and horses, it is wonderfully strong and lasting. In savage man it is still more powerful, tho not as perfect as in civilized races. The notion of number, M. Mancini shows, is correspondingly feeble or strong. For instance, certain natives of Polynesia can count only up to three. The natives of the Murray Islands have only two words of number, but they form higher ones by the combination of these. The natives of Queensland have a similar method of numeration. We quote again:

"Mme. Royer, the anthropologist, considers as the prime cause of the difficulty that savages or children have of conceiving abstract number, the impossibility of reaching a mental representation independent of the nature of the object. Four eggs and four stones are such different things that a primitive mind can not see anything that they have in common. . . . The savage is a good geometer; he knows well how to get his direction, identify places, and evaluate distances; but because of his difficulty of conceiving the notions of arithmetic Mme. Royer will not admit the possibility that animals, no matter how intelligent, can reach this idea. The animal, she says, discerns sizes, not quantities; he knows the difference between little and much, he distinguishes between unity, duality, and plurality; but the different degrees of this last are confused in his perception."

So far as concrete number goes, however, many animals, the author admits, have an idea of it, up to a few units, and some go even farther. A dog which is accustomed to receive only three pieces of sugar will not ask for more after he has had his quota. In certain mines where horses are required to make thirty trips a day they walk at once to the stable after making the last trip. Montaigne even tells of oxen, employed in the Royal Gardens of Suza, that refused to perform more than their daily task of turning the great irrigation-wheels through one hundred revolutions. These and similar facts, tho M. Mancini warns us to accept them with caution, seem to show that animals may have a definite idea of the size and content of a group of things. This, of course, is very different from an idea of abstract number or an arithmetical sense. Observations seem also to indicate that animals have some idea of time, but this also relates doubtless to the actual duration of some act or event, not to time in the abstract. Says the writer:

"We know how long it takes a child to learn to count up to four, and how long it is before he reaches a conception of the higher numbers. On the other hand, not only are there very marked differences among adults, relative to the development of the notion of number, but, oftener than one would think, when we have to do with very large numbers, there are few adults who have a just conception of them.

"If we ask a person to estimate the number of stars visible on a clear night, says Houzeau, we shall have an exaggerated answer, the actual number being only a little over three thousand. The clear and prompt notion of large numbers requires special practise. . . . Thus if an animal can count up to four, five, or more, without conventional language, we must suppose that it has some kind of arbitrary means enabling it to distinguish mentally the relationship between these numbers. . . . Savages have recourse to signs and objects in counting . . . and this mode of representing numbers by objects must once have been universal, since it serves as a base of spoken numeration—in fact, one word, 'calculation,' comes from the Latin word *calculus*—pebble."

The final conclusion reached by the writer is thus stated:

"It is impossible for an animal to possess the faculty of arithmetical calculation as we understand it, even in the slightest degree, for the same conditions would be required for the minimum of this faculty as for the maximum.

"What is wanting in the animal is general judgment. It lacks the articulate word and, consequently, the explicit exercise of intelligence—in fact, all that contributes to the formation and development of the number concept. On the other hand, it has been sufficiently shown that, up to a certain point, the animal has a notion of number—not of abstract number or of quantity apart from concrete objects, but as a comparison of groups or as simultaneous and consecutive images of things. . . . . .

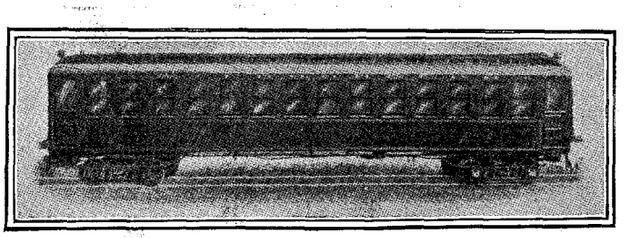
"Hachet-Souflet observes that [in experiments on animal intelligence] we must know how to find an appropriate stimulant to lead the animal to use his own intellect and to prepare him to understand what we want of him. Thus wild animals, on account of lack of contact with man, often appear stupid; while the dog, who knows or even foresees our wishes, is regarded as intelligent.

"Apropos of the intelligence of animals, Hachet-Souflet notes, with reason, that between the intelligence of the higher animals and that of man there exists a difference like that between a European and a Fuegian; but this is not essential.

"Human reason is made up of a succession of facts of consciousness that follow one another almost without intervals of time. That of animals, on the contrary, is made up of isolated states of consciousness. . . . To succeed in penetrating the mystery of the solitary wasp and of Romanes's chimpanzee, we should have to feel and understand like him. . . . But in spite of everything . . . we doubt not that the solution of the problem, which will always be interesting and attractive, will in the end be found."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FIREPROOF PASSENGER-CAR.

TAKING warning by the terrible accident in the Paris underground road, the Interborough Company of New York is building for use in the new subway a large number of steel cars, of which the first has just been delivered. Says the writer of a description in *The Street Railway Journal* (February 13):



EXPERIMENTAL STEEL CAR FOR THE NEW YORK SUBWAY.

"The new car is intended to be absolutely fireproof, and to insure this it has been constructed entirely of metal, transite board, and asbestos. No inflammable material whatever enters into the construction of the car body itself. In fact, the seats are the only part of the car, or its furnishings, which are of wood, and it has been determined to replace these by pressed steel frames as soon as they can be provided. The new car differs materially in appearance from the copper-sheathed wooden coaches already built for the subway. It will be remembered that the sides of the latter slope toward the roof, giving them rather an unusual

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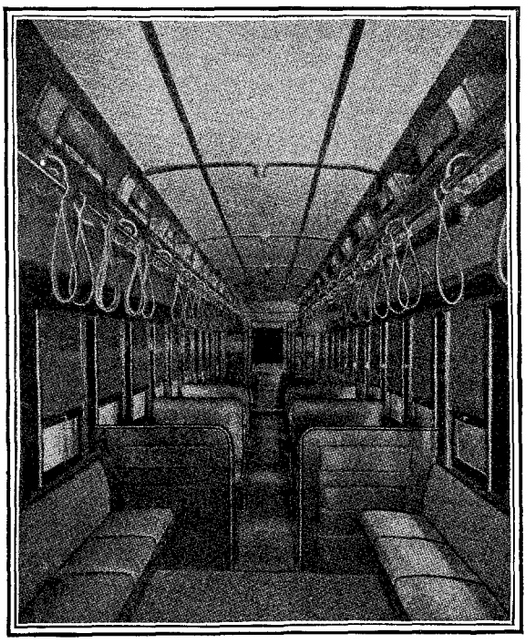


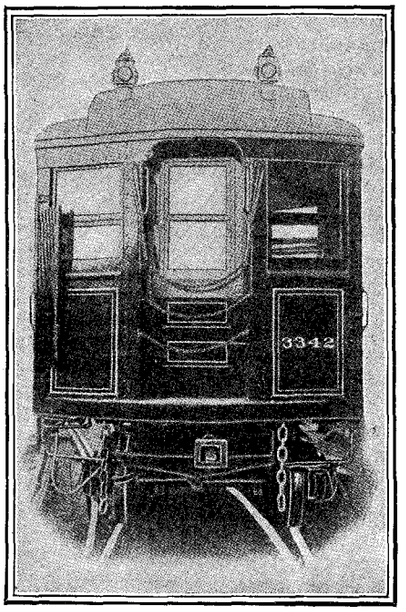
INTERIOR OF STEEL CAR.

appearance, but in the new car the usual form of construction was followed, as it was found that steel-framing resulted in economy of space so that approximately the same interior width at the floor as in the wooden car could be secured without encroaching upon clearance.

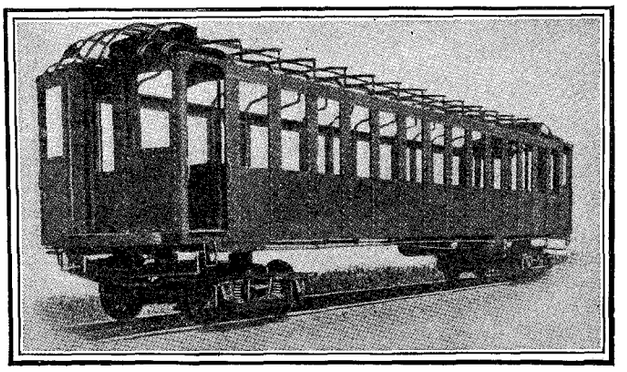
"The steel car is of the same dimensions as the wooden car, has the same capacity, and in general design follows similar lines. The car-framing is unusually heavy, and the body weighs about two tons more than the wooden cars. A number of modifications will be made, however, based upon the experience gained in building this car, by which the weight can be reduced without sacrificing structural strength, thus making the steel car approximately the same weight as a wooden car.

"The car body is double lined, and is built of steel and asbestos composition. The sides are covered with steel plates, and the outside roof is of transite board. The inside lining is of electrobestos, the ceiling being covered with stamped sheet steel. Electrobestos is also used for the under panels, and the moldings throughout are of copper. The flooring is of corrugated steel covered with monolithic composition. Longitudinal seats have iron frames covered with cushions, but the cross-seat frames, as already mentioned, are of wood, and are the same type as those used in the regular cars, but these will be replaced by pressed steel frames as soon as the latter are completed.

"The accompanying cuts show the appearance of the completed car and also give some idea of the principal features of construction. An examination of these illustrations will convince those who are familiar with car construction that the new coaches are exceptionally strong. It is believed that the designer has entirely overcome the chief objection to the steel car —namely, the excessive noise which it was believed would inevitably accompany the operation of a car of this description. It has always been asserted that cars of this type would be extremely cold in winter and hot in summer, but these objections have also been overcome. As far as practical operation is concerned the present car meets all the requirements of the service, the principal difference between it and those formerly employed being that the steel car is heavier; but even in its present form it will be noticed that this car does not exceed the weight of cars ordinarily used for this class of service in steam-railway work. However, if the reduction in weight now proposed can be accomplished without entailing any structural weakness in the car-framing, the last objection will be entirely removed."



END VIEW OF STEEL CAR.



FRAME OF STEEL CAR.

STEEL SKYSCRAPERS IN A FIRE.

THE tall steel-frame buildings seem to have behaved very well in the Baltimore fire, and the advocates of the prevalent style of construction are pluming themselves accordingly. Indeed, this test of the first great fire in which the skyscraper has figured was, according to an editorial contributor to *The Sun* (New York, February 14), "a complete demonstration of the effectiveness of this form of construction." Says the writer:

"Indeed, the fire-resisting qualities which it developed surpassed the expectation of experts. It had been generally conceded that an excessive heat like that generated in the storm-fanned Baltimore fire might destroy the life of the steel in a steel-frame building, even if the protecting walls of brick should withstand the disintegrating effect of the flames. But the framework of the steel buildings in Baltimore remained uninjured, tho attacked by the heat both from within and without.

"The Chicago fire proved the superiority of brick and terra cotta over other fire-resisting materials in common use for masonry, and discredited the theretofore popular practise of combining stone and exposed iron in the fronts of the better grades of business buildings. The Baltimore fire seems to show that steel skeleton-construction is an advance on plain masonry of clay products. The metal cage is safely protected from the heat, and as the walls are carried by the steel, the frame is not weakened by impairment of part of the masonry. The scorched and cracked bricks may be taken out and replaced without disturbing the shell of the building. . . . The most notable of the structures subjected to the fire ordeal was the sixteen-story Continental Trust Building, which was exposed to the full severity of the conflagration. After the fire it was minutely examined by its architect, Mr. D. H. Burnham. His report, published under his signature, was to the effect that the steel cage was as good as on the day it was put up. This applied to the supporting columns, the girders, and the joists. The structural part of the floors was unaffected. Some of the apron beams between the supports of the windows of one story and the sills of a number of windows were found to be warped and will have to be replaced. These, however, have nothing to do with the main structure, and can be taken

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out story by story, without reference to the other parts of the building."

The lesson taught by the Baltimore fire should result, thinks an editorial writer in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (February 16), in the multiplication of steel-frame buildings, even in cases in which it is not the intention to pierce the clouds. He says:

"It is the cheaply constructed brick buildings, with wooden beams and joists, as well as floors, windows, and door-frames, wooden roofs with tar covering, and filled with highly inflammable goods that make fires like those which devastated Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore possible. The municipalities of the future will see to it that life and property are not endangered by the erection of fire-traps."

SCIENTIFIC CONSERVATISM IN FRANCE.

THE conservatism of the English-speaking nations in adhering to their old systems of weights and measures and in refusing to adopt the metric system has been long an object of unfavorable comment, especially in France, the original home of the decimal reform. Now, however, it appears that France herself is making a peculiarly flagrant exhibition of scientific bigotry in refusing to adopt the same time-system as the rest of Europe, simply because it accepts the meridian of Greenwich as the prime meridian. All of which goes to show that no one nation has the monopoly of this sort of thing. It should be noted that in France, as in England and America, most of the men of science are in favor of bringing their country into line with the rest of the world. It is the ordinary man who is shouting there for the preservation of "the national hour," as he is here for the conservation of the yard and the pound of our forefathers. The following paragraphs are translated from an article on the subject contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, January 16) by M. W. de Nordling. Says this writer:

"It was in America that the confusion of time-standards reached its greatest height, and, as frequently happens, the excess of the evil brought a remedy. The Americans found that they had on their railroads seventy-four different times, distributed in the most capricious fashion. So the railway managers agreed that from November 18, 1883, they would use only standards differing by exactly sixty minutes. This reduced the number to five, corresponding to the meridians of longitude of 60°, 75°, 90°, 105°, and 120°. It is unnecessary to add that the towns and cities soon fell into line with the railroads.

"Extended to the whole world, this would lead to its division into twenty-four strips, each having its time-standard, and differing from its neighbors by only one hour. . . . This system is an ingenious compromise between the single universal time-standard dreamed of by some scientists, and an infinite multiplicity of local standards. So it was hailed by the world with universal favor. A progressive Asiatic nation, Japan, adopted it in 1886.

"In Europe, which is divided into three time-strips—western, central, and eastern—the reform was facilitated by two circumstances. England keeps its national hour, for American longitude is reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich. . . . And at the other end of Europe by a happy accident the Russian national time-standard differs only by one minute from the new standard of eastern Europe.

"By the accession of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey the eastern strip was thus complete in 1891.

"The central standard was adopted by Austria-Hungary, Servia, and Macedonia in the same year, 1891, by southern Germany in 1892, by northern Germany and Italy in 1893, and finally by Denmark and Switzerland in 1894.

"Belgium and Holland, which with France and England make up the western strip, had adopted the English hour on May 1, 1892, and France found herself by 1895 surrounded by new time-standards along her whole frontier. Accustomed to march at the head of progress, could she long remain still? A deputy from the Seine, the Hon. Gabriel Deville, thought not, and on October 27, 1896, he introduced a bill to the effect that the legal time in France should be Greenwich mean time."

This proposal, it appears, was badly received. Patriotic deputies swore that there should never be "English time" on French soil. Scientists took up again the old idea of a "neutral meridian," which had been relegated to the dust heap for many years. Finally, in 1897, a bill was introduced to make the legal time in France "the mean time of Paris, retarded by 9 minutes 21 seconds." This is precisely "English time," but since the mention of perfidious Albion was avoided, the proposition met with more favor. A government commission recommended its adoption, and it passed the popular house of the French parliament in 1898; but when it reached the Senate, that body referred it to another commission, in whose hands it yet remains. In 1901 Spain adopted the new standard time, so that France now remains cut off from all the rest of Europe by her refusal to accept this rational reform, which such countries as Turkey and Servia were quick to appreciate. It is not remarkable that M. de Nordling closes with the hope "that the Senate may soon wake up and understand at last that the prestige of France is at stake."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CAREER OF EDISON.

THE fact that Thomas A. Edison was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, held on February 11—his fifty-seventh birthday—has given rise to many comments on his career and work in the technical press. The banquet was further made memorable by the founding of the Edison medal, to be awarded by the institute for noteworthy achievement in electricity. *The Electrical Review* comments editorially on the occasion as follows:

"The career of Edison is inseparable from the development and expansion of the electric arts during the past thirty years of their wonderful growth, for there is scarcely a branch of applied electricity which one can take up without finding, and being assisted by, Edison's earlier work; in the telegraph, telephone, electric light, electric traction, primary and secondary batteries, wireless telegraphy, everywhere has he labored and with good results. Such versatility would be almost unbelievable were we not familiar with it; yet this untiring genius has done notable work in fields not electrical. One need only mention his cement process, the phonogaph, the kinetoscope, to show his diversity. In nearly every direction in which he turns his inventive powers important results are accomplished.

"To those who do not know better it may seem that much of what has been done by Mr. Edison was done by inspiration; that he instinctively knew what was needed and at once produced the completed device. This is far from the truth. Few, if any, important inventions have been made in this way. Hard study and tiresome work must precede great and revolutionizing inventions, and in this Edison is unsurpassed. The inspiration of what is desirable comes to those who feel the coming needs before they are recognized by the public; but the means of satisfying these, or even perhaps of hastening the demand, can only be supplied by those who know and understand the facts relating to the subject in mind. These grasped, then the true genius of the inventor is shown in devising ways and means of overcoming difficulties in improving and perfecting the system or device which is to become an important factor in our advancing civilization. In the early part of the last century the stage-coach was quite satisfactory to the traveler. In 1840 communication by slow mail answered all needs of the times. The telephone and the electric light were not necessary in 1870, nor the electric car in 1880. Yet the far-seeing minds of those immortals whose names are indelibly written in the history of civilization and shine with increasing brilliancy as the years go by, believed that the times were ripe for better methods, and believed also that they knew better ways. They were right, but in all cases they had to contend with a skeptical world, as well as the disappointments and discouragements met in their own work. Such has been the experience of all great inventors, and he who would be successful must bear through all a cheerful disposition and a stout heart. How well Mr. Edison has met these requirements all who have met him know. He is never dismayed. Failures mean simply that so much ground has been covered, and he is just that much nearer to his goal.

"Edison's career has truly been wonderful, and his business

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ability has aided materially in securing a reward for his genius. What his final position may be in the world of invention it is yet too early to predict, as he is still at work and expects to accomplish much more; but it was highly proper that the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, representing the great body of electrical workers of this country, should honor one who has done so much to advance the art."

THE "WATER-CURTAIN" AS A FIRE PROTECTION.

THE water-curtain, or provision for turning on a continuous sheet of water, which has been adopted in some buildings as a protection against fire, especially where it is desired to prevent the spread of flames from one building to another, or between different parts of the same building, is criticized unfavorably by *Engineering News*. Says that paper in its editorial columns:

"The 'water-curtain' idea has been brought forward again in the public prints as a result of the Chicago theater fire, and it has been proposed that a 'water-curtain' or 'miniature Niagara' should be so located as to fill the proscenium arch opening in a theater in case of the outbreak of fire on the stage.

"The defects of such a device are so obvious that it will hardly receive serious consideration. Had such a system been in place and in perfect operative condition in the ill-fated Iroquois Theater, it could not have prevented the sudden outburst of smoke and flame which drove the audience into panic and later suffocated many of the victims.

"If such a volume of water is to be let loose at the top of the stage, the thing to do with it is to put it on the fire by automatic sprinklers and let some more substantial barrier than falling drops of water be put between the audience and the stage. It may be added that the operation of any such water-curtain, either purposely or by design, would be practically certain to send the audience into a panic and flight, whether there were any fire or not.

"The 'water-curtain' seems to be a Chicago idea. We illustrated one installed at the Chicago Public Library in our issue of June 8, 1899, and pointed out then its inherent defects and doubtful value as a means of fire protection. It has been recently adopted, however, in a St. Louis dry-goods store, to protect it against exposure fires on two sides. A system of sprinkler-pipes at the cornice connects to a supply-pipe which has connections at the bottom where lines of hose from a fire-engine may be attached. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* quotes the chief of the St. Louis fire department as follows:

"'Chief Henley stated yesterday that he knew of no other building in the country where so perfect or such extensive water-curtain protection is provided for the outside of the building. "When a sheet of water is turned on the windows from either side," said Chief Henley, "the fiercest flame will not crack the panes. The connection is so arranged that water can be turned against any two rows of windows at a time or against an entire side."'

"If the building is glazed with wire glass, the water-curtain might be of some benefit in preventing the fire from reaching the interior; but any other glass would be certain to break when exposed to the combined action of flame and a stream of cold water. If the exposure fire were a strong one, moreover, the water-curtain could not furnish enough water to amount to much in keeping the panes cool."

The Kinetograph as an Aid in Scientific Observation.—We are reminded by a correspondent of *Nature* (London) that by means of the kinematograph it is possible to show to the eye the whole course of a visible phenomenon, not only at the rate at which it actually happened, but at any faster or slower rate that may be desired. Already it has been made use of to exhibit many phenomena the actual rate of happening of which is too rapid to admit of direct visual perception, as in the case of sound-waves and the flight of bullets; but there would seem, he says, to be as great possibilities of useful application to render the progress of *slow* motions perceptible. The writer goes on to say:

"For example, the changes in a cloudy sky are usually so gradual that it is difficult even for a close observer to form a definite mental picture of what has happened in the upper air during, say, a few minutes or a few hours. This difficulty is due not merely to the slowness of the changes, but to their complexity. But suppose that under favorable conditions a good cloud-scape could be photograped, say, five hundred times in an hour, and the results put through a kinematograph in one minute, it could hardly fail to help the meteorologist to get a clearer idea of what really happens above us, especially as for purposes of study the *same* phenomenon could be made to pass before the eyes of the student as often as he might desire. Perhaps our meteorological observatories may carry this method far. Again, suppose a similar application made to the growth or flowering of a plant. I imagine that few botanists have the patience and power of concentration that would be required to get as clear and definite an idea of such a process by direct observation as one could easily acquire by the aid of the kinematograph, and even supposing a botanist possessed a perfect mental grasp of the process, if he wished to describe it to an audience would he not find the kinematographic representation of it an invaluable aid?"

The Voice of a Clock.—Why do we always regard a clock as saying "tick, tock," and not "tick, tick," like a watch? Is there really any distinction between the alternate sounds, or is it a matter of psychology? Attention to the problem has recently been given by Dr. Rosenbach, a Berlin psychologist, whose conclusions are thus quoted in *The American Inventor*:

"The general opinion seemed to be that it was merely a matter of chance whether the 'tick' accompanied the left and the 'tock' the right beat of the pendulum or *vice versâ*. The first important discovery Dr. Rosenbach made was that the 'tick' always marks the moment when the pendulum reaches the extreme point of denotation from the perpendicular on its beat to the right, while the reaching of its swing limit to the left is marked by the 'tock' in pendulums of all lengths. He found that owing to the fact that the anchor of the escapement mechanism is above the rotating escapement-wheel and in the same plane with it, the conditions under which its arms strike the cogs of the wheel are not the same for both arms. One of the arms of the anchor strikes against a cog of the wheel moving upward, in a direction opposed to that of the anchor, while the other arm strikes against the cog while it is moving downward, nearly in the same direction as the anchor. The result of the unequal conditions under which the two arms of the anchor engage the cogs of the escapement-wheel is, naturally, an acoustic difference in the sounds produced by the contact of the parts."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET, in a recent letter to *The Daily Express* (London), gives an account of her investigations into a drink-cure which has been tried in several large cities of America. Says *The Lancet*: "Instances are narrated in which confirmed drunkards have under its beneficent effects been quite restored in a few weeks, while in one instance the recovery was almost complete in ten days. The name of the inventor and the address in London at which information can be obtained are given. . . . We are quite sure that Lady Henry Somerset has been influenced by the best motives, but we could wish that she had refrained from giving any 'cure' the support of her name. We should have thought it might have occurred to her that, in the case of so intermittent a disease as alcoholism, it is foolish to talk of recovering in ten days or even a few weeks. The majority of drunkards cure themselves for such periods from time to time."

THE formation of an Algerian League for the Prevention of Malaria has moved some ardent unbelievers in the mosquito theory of the origin of that disease to issue a challenge to the promoters of the movement, says *The British Medical Journal*. "Dr. Emile Legrain, editor of the *Revue Médicale de l'Afrique du Nord*, and Dr. Alcide Treille, physician to the Civil Hospital of Constantine, and professor of the diseases of hot countries, both retired medical officers of the French army, offer themselves as the subjects of experiment. They will submit to be bitten by mosquitoes fed on a patient suffering from quartan ague, 'the only type of fever on which one can count for an accurate and protracted observation.' They undertake to use no preventive treatment beforehand, to take no bark or quinine in any form, and to use no antipyretic therapy. They will, in a word, allow the fever to pursue its course in them uncontrolled, 'with all the hematozoa it may please to develop, as long as it may please, and in any manner that it may please.' They consider Manson's experiments unscientific and inconclusive, and are anxious that the question may be tested on their persons before a campaign, 'as useless as it is likely to be costly,' is entered upon in Algeria."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

THE German missionary Schiller, who has spent many years in gospel work, has recently published, in the *Chronik der Christlichen Welt* (Leipsic), a timely account of the status of Christianity in Japan. We condense his article as follows:

According to reliable statistics, the total number of Japanese Christians in 1902 was 129,134, of whom 46,634 were Protestants, 26,680 Greek Catholics, and 55,824 Roman Catholics. In addition to these, there are thousands of children who are not included in the reports of the Protestant churches, so that the total number will easily be 200,000 for the whole empire. This is, indeed, a small percentage in a total population of about 45,000,000—only four or five Christians to every thousand of the population. Yet it represents a great achievement when we remember that it is only thirty years since the law punishing persons for becoming Christians was abrogated, and the public warnings against Christianity as "the wicked sect" were taken from the bulletin-boards. The growth in late years has also been satisfactory. The Protestants reported 4,308 baptisms, the Greek Catholics 983, and the Roman Catholics 4,391, in 1901 alone, or a total increase equal to 4.6 per cent., while the average increase in population is only 1.5 per cent. Even if this proportionate growth is maintained, however, it will still be one hundred and fifty years before the outward Christianization of Japan is an assured fact. In the beginning of 1902 there existed in the empire 453 organized Protestant congregations, of which 80 were financially independent and no longer mission-churches; also 171 Greek Catholic bodies and 210 Roman Catholic churches and chapels. These were served by 380 ordained Protestant pastors and by 27 Greek and 34 Roman Catholic priests, assisted by a host of non-ordained evangelists, teachers, and other native helpers. The bulk of this work is still dependent on the assistance of the mission societies. But we can boldly claim that the quality of the Japanese Christians and preachers is such that Japanese Christianity would have abiding permanence even if all mission help were withdrawn. In reference to the spread of Christianity, it must be said that the work is still confined to the great centers of population, and is almost unknown to the people in the country districts. The organized congregations are found only in the cities, Tokyo alone reporting 15,000 Christians. It is evident that these centers constitute the best bases for the spread of the church.

The influence of this relatively small body of Christians in the state at large is strikingly brought out in an article by the native preacher, Kozaki Hiromichi, which appears in the same journal. He says:

"Altho Christianity in Japan is still in its beginnings, there is abundant evidence to show that, relatively, it exerts remarkable influence and power; and in some departments of thought it has actually assumed the controlling leadership. There are but few of the modern books of Japan, especially of those that have been published during the reign of the present Emperor, that do not show this tendency. Many expressions, now in general usage, such as 'Sambi' (equivalent to 'praise and glory'); 'Jeisei' (equivalent to 'eternal life'); 'Kansha' (as the equivalent of thanks), are Christian expressions. The conception of 'Kami,' or God, has received a new meaning. The modern expressions in moral and ethical spheres show the influence of Christianity more than that of any other religion. Society in general has learned from Christianity that monogamy is the highest type of married life. When some years ago the Mormons began their propaganda in Japan, the great majority of the papers opposed the teaching.

"It is remarkable how many of the prominent men of Japan are Christians. To this creed belong one member of the imperial cabinet, two judges of the Supreme Court, two presidents in the lower house of parliament, three vice-ministers of state—not to mention a host of officials in the lower ranks. In the first parliament, out of a total membership of 300, there were, including the president, twelve Christians, or a proportion nine times greater than that in the country at large. In the present parliament the president and thirteen members are Christians, and this number includes some of the most influential men in the assembly. Rather singularly, one of these was elected from a predominantly Buddhistic district with an immense majority. In the same way, the Christian, Shimadi, who has been representing the city of Yokohama for ten years, was reelected with a majority greater than ever. In the army there are 155 Christian officers, or fully three per cent. of all, and the two largest battle-ships are commanded by Christians. In the universities and other schools of advanced grade, both among the teachers and the students, the proportion of Christians is exceptionally large. The same is true of those students who are studying abroad at the expense of the Government. Of the six graduates of the state institutions recently sent abroad, five are Christians. No less than three of the great dailies of Tokyo are edited by Christians. The most successful public and charitable institutions are managed by men of the same faith. The prominence of Christians in charitable work has greatly aided the cause of Christianity in Japan, and has made a strong impression upon the people at large. The outlook for Christianity in the 'Kingdom of the Rising Sun' is most promising."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HYMNOLOGY AS "THE CHURCH'S IRENICON."

IF Christians of different denominations would give to hymnology the attention they now give to theology, the cause of church unity would be appreciably advanced. The study of creeds and confessions "tends to become polemic," but "the hymnal is the church's irenicon." Such, in brief, is the argument put forward by Prof. Allen Dudley Severance, of Western Reserve University, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (January). We quote further:

"All branches of the Christian church sing with fervor and spiritual uplift hymns composed by members of communions with which they might hesitate to fellowship. It is a great thing to write a hymn that shall voice the religious aspirations of one's fellow Christians, irrespective of creed or confession. The 'Art thou weary, art thou languid?' of our hymn-books was suggested to John Mason Neale by a few words of an old monk of the Greek Church; but who stops to inquire? 'Lead, kindly Light,' is a great favorite with Protestants, tho composed by one who a little later entered the Church of Rome, in which he became a cardinal. It is said that at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago, representatives of every creed known to man found two things on which they were agreed,—they could all join in the Lord's Prayer, and they could all sing 'Lead, kindly Light.' Many Protestants derive help from the singing of

> My God, I love thee; not because
> I hope for heaven thereby,

in blissful ignorance that it is attributed to a Jesuit, the heroic Francis Xavier.

"'O Sacred Head once wounded' has done duty in three languages, and in more than three confessions. The hymns of Isaac Watts, the Dissenter, and of the Wesleys, the founders of Methodism, are included to-day in the collections of the Church of England. Forgetful of past quarrels, Calvinists to-day sing Luther's grand old hymn, 'A mighty fortress is our God.' 'Nearer, my God, to Thee' and 'In the Cross of Christ I glory' were written by devout Unitarians, and yet to-day they are found in every trinitarian hymnal. 'Lord of all beings, throned afar,' also written by a Unitarian, is similarly honored. The Quaker poet, Whittier, has contributed 'Immortal Love, Forever Full.' 'Jesus, Still Lead On,' comes to us from the saintly Moravian Zinzendorf. In fact, the more we study hymnology the more we realize the invidiousness of our division into sects and denominations.

"Among English-speaking people 'Rock of Ages' is acknowledged to be the favorite hymn. Yet it was composed under peculiar circumstances. Its author, the Rev. Augustus M. Toplady, an uncompromising Calvinist, was very much stirred up over the Arminian teachings of the Wesleys. Of Toplady, John Wesley wrote in 1770: 'Mr. Augustus Toplady I know well; but I do not fight with chimney-sweepers. He is too dirty a writer for me to meddle with; I should only foul my fingers.' He finally entered into a regular controversy with Toplady, who retorted by calling Wesley 'Pope John'; spoke of his 'hatching blasphemy'; said that his forehead was 'impervious to a blush'; and accused him of writing 'a known, willful, palpable lie to the public.' At one stage of the controversy, Toplady, resorting to verse, published in

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The Gospel Magazine of 1776 the hymn that was to render him famous. This hymn was entitled 'A Living and Dying Prayer for the Holiest Believer in the World,' and the lines

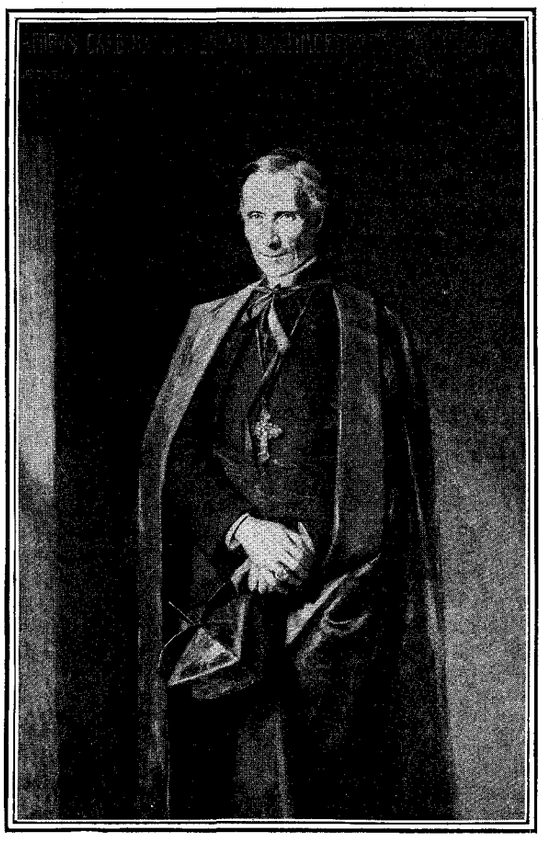
> Not the labors of my hands
> Can fulfil thy law's demands.
> . . . . .
> Nothing in my hand I bring;
> Simply to thy cross I cling,

were especially aimed at the Wesleyan doctrine of entire sanctification. The controversy between the Wesleys and Toplady has been forgotten. But 'Rock of Ages,' by Toplady, and 'Jesus, Lover of my Soul,' by Charles Wesley, will continue to illustrate the truth that 'sects meet in hymnology.'"

THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE—A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW.

TWO travellers once started out together on the same road. After long and arduous travel and many misunderstandings they began to quarrel. A truce was patched up; but suddenly, when they had arrived at the brink of a precipice, the younger fell upon the other, threw him to the ground, bound and robbed him, pushing him slowly toward the abyss. "Get out quickly," he cried, "you are now free, just as I am."

This story is related by René Lavellée to illustrate the present relation of the Roman Catholic Church to the French Government. The state, he says (in an article in the Paris *Correspondant*, a clerical review), tells us to be gone—we are free. "It professes a profound spirit of tolerance and respect for the human conscience and freedom for the individual; but its solution of the problem of the church and state in France is an act of spoliation, an act of violence, an act of oppression. It is not satisfied with violating the Concordat: it is really setting a trap in which to strangle the Catholic Church in France."



A NEW PORTRAIT OF CARDINAL GIBBONS, BY THEOBALD CHARTRAN, THE FRENCH PAINTER.

This writer proceeds to assert that the various measures of the French Government for the disestablishment of the church in France during the present and preceding ministries show "a complete ignorance of the traditions of French history, of the needs of the French race, and of the character of the French church." He declares that Roman Catholics themselves "have complete faith in the principle of liberty and believe that the vitality of the church is such as to ensure final triumph; but they claim real liberty, not merely its appearance, not merely a parody of liberty, which reserves for the church nothing but misery and persecution." In short, "they are willing to grant the separation of church and state as it exists in Belgium or in the United States, but not as it is aimed at by modern French Jacobins."

After a detailed consideration of the provisions and intent of the famous Concordat, agreed upon by Napoleon and Pope Pius VII., and an analysis of the different proposed governmental measures for the separation of church and state, M. Lavellée says:

"The Government claims that, by its nature, by its unchangeable, dogmatic character, and by its instruction to the young, Catholicism is, of necessity, hostile to democratic and republican institutions. It also claims that, in order to save its life and all that is most dear to the people, it has become necessary to destroy absolutely—at least in France—the Catholic faith. It does not know, or pretends not to know, that if Catholicism rests upon unchangeable dogmas, it is of all doctrines the most inclusive in the matter of politics. It forgets, or pretends to forget, that the church accepts all forms of government that respect its rights; and that, in our day, it is particularly in the young and free democracies of the New World that the church is growing and prospering."

It is easy to conceive any theory, this writer continues, of a condition in which the church and state are absolutely independent one of the other, and unconscious one of the other, each acting in its own sphere with complete and absolute independence. "This undoubtedly would be the ideal solution of the problem—'A free church, a free state.' Certainly the formula is a beautiful one; but it is only a formula; the dream is generous, but it is only a dream." Such a church and state living completely separate, without connection or relation, is not to be found, he asserts, anywhere in the world to-day, certainly not in France, and certainly not in the rest of the world—not even in the United States of America.

"It is true that in the United States there is no Concordat, no state religion, no dominating faith, no ecclesiastical budget. The federal Constitution, as well as the laws of the individual States of the Union, confine themselves to proclaiming liberty of conscience and liberty of the sects, without granting preference to any one religion, without imposing any restrictions on the free development of all. This could not be otherwise in a new country, where, by their origin, the religious sects have multiplied to an almost infinite number, without any one acquiring a preponderating influence, without any one claiming secular rights or privileges. And yet it would be incorrect to say that the great American republic limits itself to an absolute and systematic indifference in the matter of religious beliefs. The American Constitution begins with an invocation to God; every year the American people observe days of expiation and prayer [it is to be assumed that the writer has Thanksgiving Day in mind]; the sessions of Congress are opened with prayer; religious instruction in all cities is the basis of public education; the laws of the States permit the different churches, as well as their congregations, full liberty to possess and acquire all kinds of property, and when, if at all, they limit the exercise of this right, they show very great liberality."

In England, he continues, there is the established church in which the prelates are members of the British House of Lords; in Switzerland, the church and the state are even now engaged in a legislative struggle; in Portugal, Roman Catholicism is the state religion, as it is in Austria; in Russia, there is an orthodox state religion; in Prussia, the most intimate relations exist between the Evangelical Church and the Government; in Belgium, the constitution guarantees the liberty of the sects, and makes other regulations with regard to ecclesiastical status (the Roman Catholic clergy are paid by the state). Even in Italy, despite the long quarrel between the House of Savoy and the Vatican, Roman

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Catholicism always occupies a privileged position. It is not sufficient to proclaim a free church and a free state. There are, there must be, reciprocal duties and rights. Perhaps, the writer concludes, "the disorganization of the Catholic Church in France may result, providentially, in the conversion of new lands to the true faith; but for us Frenchmen the loss is beyond compensation, and the malady beyond cure. Prostrated by war, ruined by financial follies such as the world never saw elsewhere, attacked at the very foundations of vigor and health, demoralized by a long train of miserable political scandals, our poor fatherland has no need to add to its afflictions the agitation, the material ruin, and the moral degradation certain to be engendered by the denunciation of the Concordat and the hatred of the church."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS OUR CONSCIOUSNESS OF GOD A "REMINISCENCE"?

THE Greek philosopher Plato held that the image of the Divine could only be explained as an *ἀνάμνησις*—a recollection, or reminiscence of things once known and seen. In a striking article, entitled "The Gods as Embodiments of the Race-Memory" (*Hibbert Journal*, January), Mr. Edward Carpenter, the English poet and essayist, elaborates this theory by endeavoring to show that the idea of God, as conceived by various peoples and in different epochs of history, is a manifestation of "the conscious life of the race in the mind of the individual." Why is it, he asks, that divine figures and visions have exerted so potent an influence over the imaginations of men? How are we to account, in ordinary daily life, for "the sudden halos and glamours" that come to us in a face transfigured, or in the "mystic light" on mountain-peaks and thunder-clouds? These questions can not be satisfactorily answered, he thinks, unless we recognize that the heroic figures of religion are the cherished and slowly accumulated conceptions of successive ages, and that the spell cast over us by mundane objects is due to the fact that they remind us of celestial visions and forms. He says further:

"The mortal object which wakes the ideal in our minds, and the ideal itself, tho occasionally confused, are on the whole clearly distinct and separable in thought from each other. *They are perceived by separate faculties.* The object, so far as it is a mortal object, is perceived by the senses, by sight and touch and hearing; but not so the inner vision. Plato says that this state of mind in which divine beauty is seen (and which is associated with all real love) is a 'Mania,' and that only in this condition of 'Mania' can the heavenly facts be perceived or remembered. What he seems to indicate by this—and what we, in modern speech, should probably say—is that it is another *state of consciousness* which is concerned—that is, that while the objects of the outer world are perceived by us through the senses, coordinated under the conditions of the ordinary consciousness, these ancient (race) memories, and the feelings and visions which come with them, belong to another order of consciousness. Indeed, it almost seems obvious that it must be so. If the existence of race-memories, and of feelings and visions accompanying them, is allowed at all, it would seem that these things must belong in some degree to the consciousness of the race, to a less individual and local consciousness than the ordinary one. The term 'mania,' then, or 'ecstasy,' which would indicate the passing out from the ordinary consciousness (into the racial or celestial, according as we adopt the modern or Platonic view), would seem quite appropriate."

Love and war, which have ever been among the most important activities of the human race, have both created their ideal or composite forms in the consciousness of mankind; and worship of the warrior, which was probably the earliest form of hero-worship, was later transmuted into worship of the athlete, the saint, the king. We quote again:

"No one can witness the excitement produced by royalty without perceiving that it is an instinct, like that of bees for their queen—that is, a *race*-consciousness or sentiment. The glamour is that of an idea, an ideal king, a figure composite in the memory of the race, and the center of its age-long hopes and fears and growth and struggle and conquest, and the glamour is readily transferred to the living and actual representative, however unworthy he may be. . . . From this perception of a glow or halo round the figure of a king to his transformation into a god is but a short step. The actual mortal sovereign is identified with the immortal, ever-abiding race-memory, and the idealized figure of kinghood which dwells there."

This course of reasoning, while it may account for those gods which are idealizations of human types, does not explain why the attributes of nature—the Moon and Sun, Darkness and Dawn—should be personified. Mr. Carpenter goes on to explain:

"The least thought shows that the anthropomorphic tendency is in some degree inevitable in us. The Moon and the Sun are to us what they are, only because they have appeared in human consciousness. Consider for a moment the latter. How many millions of times has the great Sun risen on our primitive ancestors after the dark and perilous night, with unspeakable sense of joy, relief, comfort? How continually has this sense grown, with reverberant intensity, in the successive generations—till at last, in some more than usually subtle or sensitive soul, it has broken into a strange consciousness of a Presence—*the presence* in fact, within that soul, *of the myriad life and emotion of those that have gone before.* The rising orb, the growing glory of the sky, have wakened a multitudinous memory—the memory and consciousness of mankind itself in its most adventurous and buoyant mood; and to this child of man, this primitive poet, the Sun has indeed appeared as not only a circle of light in the sky, but the symbol and reminiscent vision of a majestic and celestial being going forth to his daily conquest of the world, hero of a thousand battles, and with the magic upon him of a life immortal.

"Or similarly, how often has Night descended, with a mystic sense of human terror, doubt, and awe, a million times distilled and concentrated? Or seriously, can even we moderns, in tall hat and patent-leather boots, regard the young Moon in the clear sky of evening without a most foolish yet poignant tenderness and romance, and a sense as if within us and through our eyes sheer myriads of other eyes were watching her?

"In all these cases there is a personification truly; but it is because what we are really coming into touch with is not the so-called Moon or Sun, or Darkness or Dawn, so much as the great subconscious mind of the race under its different aspects. It is in this immense world which comes down to us from the far past—that city of a thousand gates of which we *as* individuals are but the portals—that we must look for the gods, and for all the evidences of a life which, tho greater than that we commonly call our own, belongs to us and is indeed ours."

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN AMERICA AND IN ENGLAND.

A PROMINENT minister from abroad, who recently visited America, expressed the opinion that the religious thought in this country is behind that in England, and that issues which are engaging attention here were dead issues in Great Britain fifteen years ago. With a view to learning how far this opinion is shared by other religious leaders, *The Record of Christian Work* (East Northfield, Mass.) approached a number of well-known ministers on both sides of the Atlantic with the question, "Is Religious Thought in America Abreast of that in England?" The answers are printed in the February issue of that journal.

The Rev. Dr. John Watson, of Liverpool, Eng., says:

"So far as I can judge, religious thought, as distinguished from church organization, is more free and fruitful in England than in the United States, especially I should say in the Presbyterian Church.

"The Presbyterian Church of the United States, which I regard with profound respect, both for its men and for its services, does not allow that just liberty in Biblical criticism which has been secured for our church at home. Judging by the way in which our church in America treated some of its finest scholars, I am afraid that many scholars of whom we are proud in our church at home would not be very comfortable, and that younger ministers can

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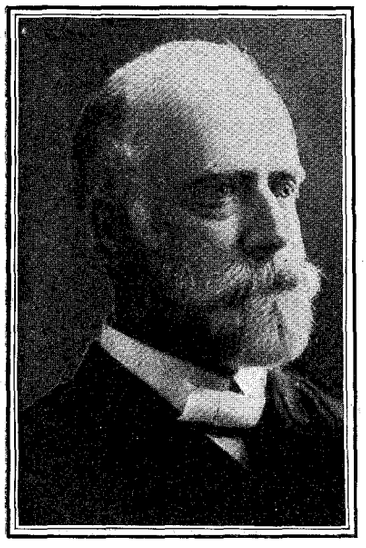
only pursue their critical studies in the American church with a certain amount of peril. We have concluded here that a clear distinction must be made between the literary form of the Bible and the spiritual revelation which it contains, and the church would never take any notice of theories concerning authorship and date.

"One also feels that our church in America is ultra-conservative in dogma, and does not recognize the development of thought in the living church of Christ, who is guiding his church deeper into truth every century by his holy spirit."

The Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches in this country, thinks that, as a rule, we are "behind the English in moral earnestness, in devotion to Puritan principles, and in a passion for righteousness"; but "whether their position on controverted subjects in theology is nearer the truth than ours" he does not presume to say. The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, Mr. Moody's successor at Northfield, states his opinion as follows:

"Religious thought here is just in the midst of a stage of conflict over critical questions which practically ceased on the other side long ago. I do not mean to say these questions are by any means settled, but the fiercest battles have been fought and men are beginning to see that it is possible to have fellowship with each other in the deepest things of spiritual service, while yet there may not be agreement on some matters critical and doctrinal. There is most evidently in England to-day an emphatic reemphasis on the evangelical truths by the men who have the ear of the people, and who are attracting multitudes to their ministry. I believe the fact of the multitudes is attributable to this return to the center of things. Evangelism has gained greatly in England through the federation of the free churches of that country in councils. My profound conviction is that the general tone of preaching in England is far more expository and spiritual than it is in this country. I believe there are signs everywhere here of movement in that direction; or, to state the case again, the condition of affairs in England is further ahead than it is here. The same results will follow the battle here as there, but at the present moment men are hot with controversy and fierce with conflict, and the results are evident in the comparative deadness of the churches."

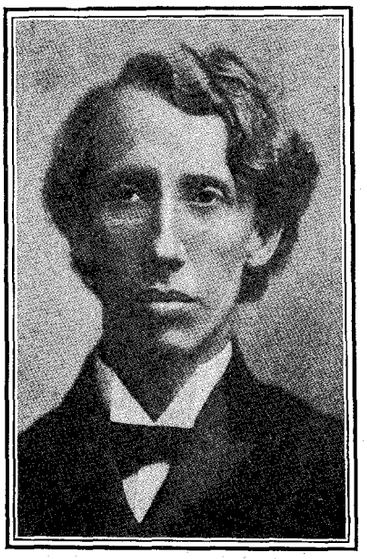


THE REV. R. A. TORREY,
Who has been carrying on an evangelistic campaign in England during the past year.
Courtesy of F. H. Revell Co.

Prof. James Orr, of Glasgow, had exceptional opportunities, during the course of his visit to this country last summer, to study American religious conditions. He declares:

"So far as I could judge, a certain section of religious thought in America is 'advanced' enough—far in advance of evidence, reason, or Scripture. There seemed to me to be a love of novelty and passion for the last theory and speculation that had a touch of crudeness, and often of superficiality, about it. On the other hand, there seemed to me among religious people to be often an ultra-conservatism, and dread of looking new facts and speculations in the face, which was not wise or healthy. In Britain I should say that the intellectual and religious stand in closer union, and that there is, speaking of the great body and not of extremists on either side, a calmer and more sober temper, a disposition to know and weigh, and in difficult questions raised by new discovery or by real advance of thought, to suspend judgment till the whole matter has been inquired into. Perhaps I am speaking more of Scotland, which I know best, than of England. My impression is that among the great mass of our ministers and people faith in the great evangelical verities stands unshaken, and that the 'new theology' is not *generally* in favor."

The Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, who has been conducting unusually successful evangelistic services in England during the past year, writes from England as follows:



THE REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.,
Mr. Moody's successor at East Northfield, Mass.
Courtesy of F. H. Revell Co.

"My impression is (tho this impression may be false) that the Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist denominations are more orthodox as a rule in America than in England. Certainly the American churches and ministers of such are more aggressive along evangelistic lines than the English churches.

"There is one point in which I am sure, as far as my experience goes, that the American churches are far in advance of those in England, and that is in the matter of personal work. I am confident that we have more trained personal workers among the laity in America than are to be found here. Of course there are many excellent workers here, but in no such proportion as we have them at home.

"I think there is one point here in which the churches are far ahead of us, and that is in the number of people in high position who take active interest in the preaching of the gospel. Many of them have mission-halls, where they preach the gospel themselves to their tenants and others; and they are in the forefront in all aggressive evangelistic enterprises. Many of the nobility are very active in distinctively Christian work."

The Universalist Leader (Boston) comments on the symposium as follows:

"While there is not unanimity in these several opinions, it will be clearly seen that the ascertained trend of religious thought in Great Britain is recognized as in advance of America. We think there can be no question as to this. The broad-church movement in England began earlier than the 'new theology,' so called, in this country, and has had its results amid the labors of eloquent preachers like Frederic D. Maurice, and Robertson, of Brighton, and scholars like Dean Stanley, and many others, who antedated the work of Beecher and Bushnell and Brooks in this country. The movement is, however, already so well advanced that the full tide of a devout and constructive liberalism will arrive sooner than many expect, placing this country fully abreast of the Old World in the province of religious thought."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE sacred "icon" which accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great, and Alexander I. on all their campaigns has been sent to St. Petersburg and will be taken later to the Far East with the army. This image is a representation of the virgin appearing to St. Sergius, and is kept at the Troitzko Monastery. It is about one foot square and is covered with precious stones.

THE "danger line" in church-membership is one hundred and fifty, according to *The Church Economist* (New York), which figures that the average annual contribution in American Protestant churches is twelve dollars per capita and that two thousand dollars is the minimum income of an efficient church. On this *Unity* (Chicago) comments: "It is obvious that there are thousands of churches in our smaller cities and railway stations that are trying to live below this dead-line, whereas if they but threw away their denominational pride and joined hands with their religious neighbors, still preserving, if they must, their orthodox safety bounds, they could establish a neighborhood church above the danger line and become a power in the community."

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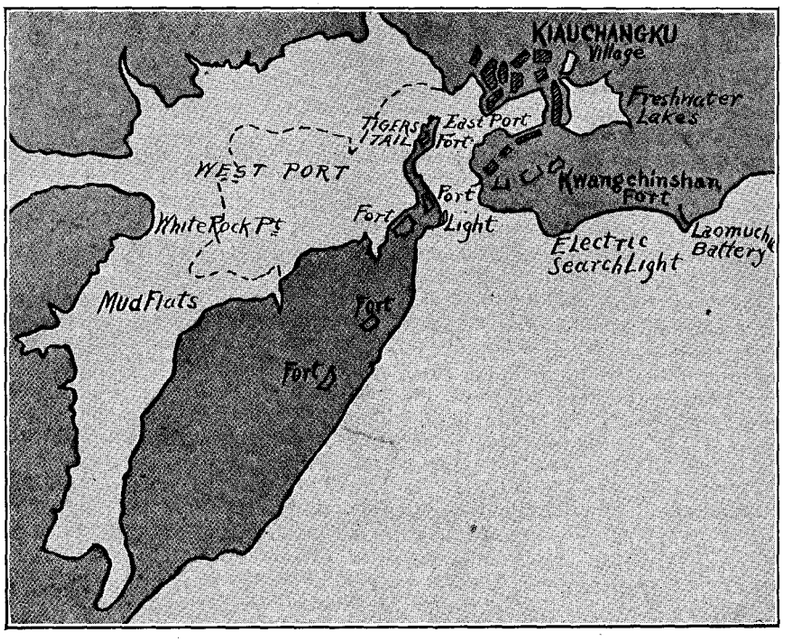
FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE PROBLEM OF PORT ARTHUR.

NAVAL correspondents of London dailies are now in their glory. The expert who gives *The Daily News* the benefit of his views is much impressed by the fact that the course of the war confirms all his prognostications; the naval correspondent of *The St. James's Gazette* notes that he predicted everything weeks ago; and *The Standard* sees in the state of affairs at Port Arthur a striking indorsement of its own prophetic strategy.

Taking these authorities and the naval expert of the London *Times* together, the situation would seem to be something like the following: The Japanese find, in the language of Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, M.P., a noted British officer, that they "must seal up Port Arthur, so as to have the sea free and be able to strike at the Russian land forces on the Yalu. They will also cut off the railway supplies from behind Port Arthur, as the railway goes over a narrow neck of land. . . . There may be a long siege to reduce the fort." But in one respect the prognostications have not been fulfilled. Military operations are proceeding, asserts the London *Times*, simultaneously with naval operations, or, to quote the London *Standard*, "the Japanese have manfully refused to be scared by the show of Russia's naval strength. They have not waited to embark their soldiers till the Port Arthur squadrons were destroyed. They have undertaken to fight and transport their soldiers at the same time." And all the dailies named agree that at Port Arthur the Japanese face a problem which it behooves them to solve. "They had two great objects in view," as the London *Standard* says, "the first to crush the Russian fleet and the second to destroy the railway behind Port Arthur. Their attention will now be devoted to the latter purpose, and their advantage in being able to despatch troops where they will is, from this point of view, enormous." But the London *Times* is of opinion that Vice-Admiral Togo, to whose gallantry it pays high tribute, may find his task very difficult. To quote the London daily's naval expert:

"From the sea I think it would be almost as impossible to capture as Gibraltar, and ships moored in the inner harbor would lie in perfect safety. Further it is a moot point whether the dockyard could be damaged by high-angle fire; the works and arsenal lie so closely under the Kwang-chin Hill that any projectiles so discharged would more probably range far into the town at the back. From the land side it is difficult to judge of the value of the defenses, but it appeared to me that a determined foe might very conceivably be able to rush the place by a concerted attack from several points. But for these and other matters we must await the course of events."



"The approach to the harbor and basin is very confined, and from the nature of its surroundings is very easily defended," says the London *Times*. "To the east, Kwang-chin hill rises to a height of nearly 250 feet above the sea-level, and its elevation has been taken full advantage of by the erection on and around its summit of three powerful batteries mounting, besides smaller guns, four new breech-loading cannon, weighing 63½ tons, on fortress mountings. On the side facing the entrance and halfway down the slope are two batteries of quick-firers, for the most part Canet 5.5in. and 75 mm. guns, in addition to a torpedo and search-light station. The fortifications extend from the Kwang-chin-Shan Fort for a distance of nearly 40 versts in the northern direction, and this line is joined by a circle of batteries on the hilltops surrounding the town to the second long line of defenses starting south around the peninsula from the Man-tow Hill. So much for the eastern side of the entrance. On the west the most important fort is the Wei-Yen, and this is joined to several small quick-fire batteries commanding the entrance by castellated bridges. A short time ago the whole of these fortifications were surrounded by a high wooden palisade to prevent the inquisitive from learning too much."

HARBOR AND DEFENSES OF PORT ARTHUR.

As a naval base Port Arthur has been made "as nearly impregnable as possible," says the London *News*, which inclines to the belief, too, that the Russians, taught by recent experience, will be on their guard against sudden attack. The strategic situation presents difficulties which will, it avers, test the ability of the Japanese to the utmost. To quote:

"It [Port Arthur] is a great natural harbor, lying on the eastern shore of the extreme southern point of the Liau Tong peninsula, a gulf or bay surrounded by low mountains, and perfectly sheltered from the weather. There is a stone repairing-dock for battle-ships, with a fifty-ton sheer-legs, and there are shipbuilding shops, where two destroyers have for some time been on the slips. But the harbor is not without disadvantages. In its deepest part the bay at low water was not more than twenty-seven feet in depth, and tho dredging has been diligently carried on for years, only a comparatively small part of the three square miles of water is at present deep enough for large ships. The repairing-shops are not yet fully equipped, and certainly are quite insufficient for dealing with the repairs of a disabled fleet. The entrance from the sea is less than a quarter of a mile wide, and might easily be corked up by the sinking of one or two ships. Thus the Russian fleet inside the harbor would be in constant danger of being locked in, and placed *hors de combat*. It could only emerge in single file, which would place it at a great disadvantage.

"Outside the harbor entrance is a wide roadstead, admirably adapted for the maneuvering of a large fleet, and sheltered from northerly and westerly winds, but rough and even dangerous during a wind from the southeast. But in the roadstead the fleet would, of course, be peculiarly exposed to torpedo attacks."

Vice-Admiral Hehatchi Togo, who has led all recent Japanese attacks on Port Arthur, is an ideal naval officer for the purpose, according to the London *Times*, which states that he was born in 1857, and received his professional education at the Thames Nautical Training College, under British auspices. He was two years aboard an English schoolship, "during the whole of which time his conduct was reported excellent and his ability very good." During the Chinese and Japanese war he commanded the *Naniwa*, which sank a Chinese troopship, the general qualities displayed by him being quickness of action and thoroughness of method. But *The St. James's Gazette* (London) predicts that his capacity will yet be subjected to severe tests, for it does not think, apparently,

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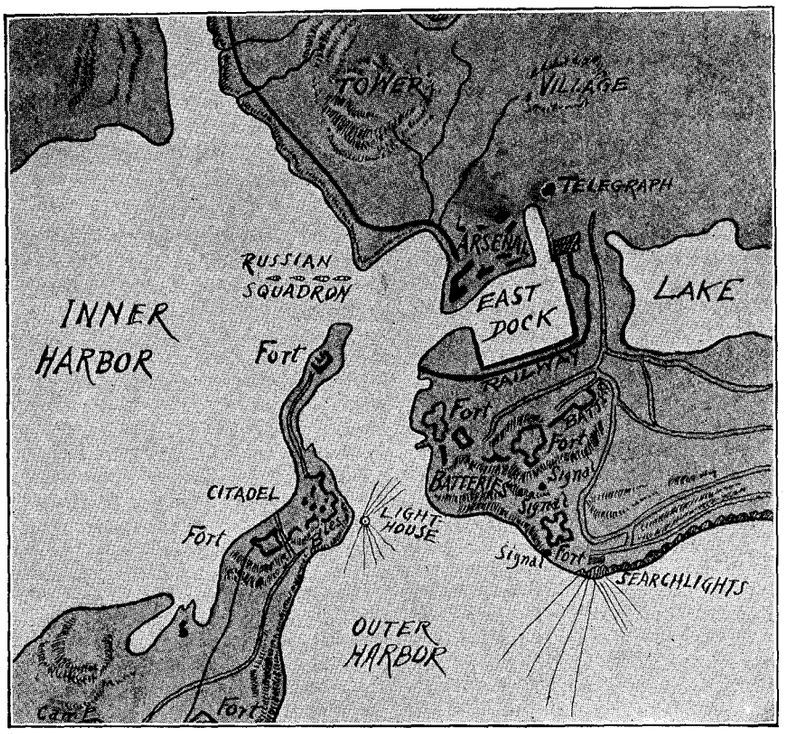
that the Japanese have solved the problem of Port Arthur. Should there be a long siege of Port Arthur, according to the London *News*, "the question will be how Japan's finances will stand the strain."

MODERNIZED JAPAN PRONOUNCED A WORLD-WIDE DELUSION.

JAPAN'S British friends are perturbed by what they deem a Franco-Russian conspiracy to rob the island empire of its standing as a modernized nation. The London *Times* asserts that Paris has received "the word of command from St. Petersburg" to proclaim the Europeanization of Japan a myth, in support of which contention it refers to various recent articles in French periodicals and newspapers. The one object of them all, we are assured, is to create a prejudice against the rejuvenated Asiatic Power in the minds of Anglo Saxons everywhere. Whatever the facts may be, it is certain that Paris organs of many shades of opinion now agree that modernized Japan is a world-wide delusion. The most elaborate attempt to prove this is made by M. Felicien Challaye in the *Revue de Paris*. According to this student of the subject, the Japanese have not only failed to make Western civilization their own, but they even consider that civilization inferior to the "ancient ways" of their forefathers, which he represents them as revering still. M. Challaye suspects Japan of practising something very like deception upon the world. To quote:



The Japanese tried to block the entrance to Port Arthur at the lighthouse, according to Admiral Alexeieff's official report, but the land batteries opposite supported the *Retvizan* and the Japanese withdrew, "The entrance of the harbor is open," declares Admiral Alexeieff.

STRATEGIC PLAN OF PORT ARTHUR.

"Modern Japan has preserved, and wishes to preserve, all that is essential, characteristic, inherent in its old civilization—in material life—the home, the furniture, the food, the dress; in sentimental life—manners, customs, amusements, art, religion. All that concerns the inner life remains intact and respected. The Japanese have voluntarily failed to imitate our civilization in its more original and more profound aspects. They continue to deem it inferior to their own, less idealist, more vulgar. Then why did they, in part, adopt it?

"Let us go back to the historical origin of the revolution that came over ancient Japan. Until 1853, Japan remained closed to all external influence. In that year a fleet sent by the United States under the command of Commodore Perry appeared to demand the opening of certain ports to American commerce. Dumbfounded, Japan had to yield to force and to open the ports which she preferred to continue closed. Two years later France and Great Britain claimed, by like means, like privileges. Thus was occasioned a veritable drama of the Japanese conscience. The Japanese discovered the inadequacy of the ideal, the horrible need of strength. It was in vain for their land to be the superior in moral, artistic, religious life. It was none the less the prey to foreign invasion since it was not economically and militarily strong. She ran the risk of sinking to the level of a European colony, of being subjected to all the brutalities, all the wrongs inflicted by so-called protecting races. The Japanese divined that, under a foreign master, they would be compelled to change their mode of life, which they hold so dear, to renounce their customs, the originality of their tastes and sentiments. To preserve their ancient civilization they desired to remain independent. To remain independent, they desired to become powerful. To become powerful they determined to imitate in certain respects this Western civilization that was being imposed upon them by force.

"But they have imitated Europe only in those respects which make the European nations strong and independent.

"First of all, they established the indispensable agencies of national defense, the army, and the navy. In 1866 a Shogun requested the French Government to send him a few officers for the purpose of organizing the Japanese army along European lines. To-day, it seems, Japan has at her disposal 500,000 troops, well equipped and well armed. Her navy includes some of the most powerful battleships afloat, besides a considerable number of torpedo-boats and destroyers. Beneath a European costume the Japanese have maintained their ancient characteristics, endurance, the spirit of discipline, the spirit of sacrifice, devotion to the fatherland, and contempt for death. All who saw them in China have extolled their heroism. Others have alluded to their cruelty, which conforms likewise to ancient traditions. The deeds of violence perpetrated in China, Formosa, and Korea recall the most barbarous period of ancient Japanese history."

Infinite amusement is created in the mind of this French authority by Western conceptions of the Japanese attitude toward European costume. The subjects of the Mikado, he asserts, have utter contempt for Western modes of dress. The high officials of the Government adopt it on occasions which bring them in contact with Europeans, but in the privacy of their homes they at once discard it. "All the Japanese, with the exception of the ladies of the court, have retained their national costume. To it the Japanese men have added the European hat, which they consider a convenience. At court European dress is imposed upon all, men and women. The ministers and the high dignitaries have thought, doubtless, that they had best dress as we do in order to be more readily treated as equals. The great majority of the functionaries likewise wear Western costume, which appears to them more in harmony with the European furniture—chairs and desks—which they make use of in their offices. But when they go home they most frequently dress in the Japanese fashion." Our authority adds that the Japanese generally deem Western costume "inconvenient, ridiculous." They have, according to him, formed a similar impression of Western religion:

"The Japanese have piously maintained their ancient religions—Shintoism, Buddhism, Confucianism. The old Shintoism, a re-

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ligion purely Japanese, is a sort of cult of departed spirits, and of the Kamis, mingling, in one synthesis of mystic sort, nature and the nation. At the very time that Japan Europeanized herself the Japanese Government proclaimed Shintoism the official religion. If to-day the Mikado can still promote a functionary after death to the lofty rank of the Order of the Rising Sun, it is in virtue of the Shintoist idea that the spirits of the dead continue to dwell among us. Buddhism, the exalted Oriental religion which affirms the illusory character of the world and the vanity of self-seeking, has to-day great numbers of adherents in Japan. In fact, there is at present a curious revival of Buddhism. . . . . .

"On the other hand, European religion, Christianity, has succeeded in making no progress whatever throughout Japan."

But by far the most remarkable delusion respecting modernized Japan, according to the French observer, is the result of the adoption of a constitution embodying representative government, a diplomatic service, courts of law, a popular press, and the like. All are part and parcel of the "sham" which the Frenchman feels called upon to expose:

"It was not enough for the Japanese to have a powerful army and a powerful navy. They had still to enter upon diplomatic relations with Europe. To be treated as an equal by European nations Japan was compelled to give them the impression that she was, like themselves, a modern nation. Hence the inevitable Europeanization of political and administrative life. The Emperor, the Mikado, the Son of Heaven, gave a constitution to his people, in the European style. German and French jurisconsults were charged to prepare laws and codes for modern Japan. So in modern Japan, as in typically European lands, there are parliament, political parties, newspapers. Modern Japan has her politicians, her ministers, her diplomatists.

"Now, it is interesting to study the specifically and traditionally Japanese character assumed in Japan by these modern institutions borrowed from Europe. The political parties, without platforms, are grouped about a few powerful individuals. The opposition of local clans and their chiefs dominates the political life of modern Japan as it characterized the history of ancient feudal Japan. The politicians of to-day, like the daimios of old, surround themselves with armed bands, the soshis. The elections consist mainly of fights between these bands. The laws, borrowed from European codes, present, none the less, more than one typically Japanese character. Very Japanese, for instance, are the laws permitting concubinage, and giving a divorce to the husband when the wife is not sufficiently polite to his relatives, or when she is excessively jealous, or too talkative. Japanese diplomacy, tho it has adopted European forms, uses them with a wholly Oriental dexterity to attain strictly national ends. Taking advantage of the divisions among European nations, Japan has, for instance, wrested from Europe the right to judge Europeans in her courts in accordance with Japanese law. Japan has led the European nations to accept the rather humiliating pact known as the 'new treaties.' Europeans may never own land in Japan, whereas Japanese may own land everywhere in Europe. These successes have only widened the ambitions of Japanese diplomacy. . . . . .

"The modernization of Japan is not general and superficial. It is voluntarily restricted. Consciously, the Japanese have, as regards certain points, accepted and on other points rejected the civilization of Europe. They have taken pains to preserve the essentials of their ancient civilization, its material life, its spiritual life. If under the influence of certain modern institutions some changes have been brought about in the mind and feeling of Japan, it is probably despite them and against their desire. 'Our acts make us as much as we make our acts.' It is hard to limit the effects, morally and intellectually, of political and economical transformations. In any case, modern Japan remains to-day nearer to ancient Japan than she is to modern Europe. She has borrowed from Europe only those things which render European nations strong and independent—army, navy, administration, commerce, industry, education. All these imitations proceed from the energetic determination of these people to retain their own mode of life and their own mode of thought. The Japanese transformed themselves only in order to maintain their cherished customs. The Europeanization of Japan is a homage to the excellence of Japanese life. Japan has Europeanized herself against Europe, the better to remain Japanese."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN AND HIS TASK.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S appointment to the command of the Czar's army in the Far East, it would seem from the comment in Europe's leading military organs, may in the end prove his undoing. The *Reichswehr* (Vienna), the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), and *The Broad Arrow* (London), while not in agreement regarding General Kuropatkin's military capacity, are unanimous in concluding that the difficulties he will have to face are of the most discouraging kind. The Berlin paper thinks the Russian commander will be hampered as much by want of supplies as by the tactics of the Japanese, while the Vienna organ doubts if General Kuropatkin understands the handling of large bodies of troops. His local knowledge is admitted to be good, as he has been over the scene of operations before and has made a thorough study of the ground. This is thought by the authorities cited to be one reason for his selection. The Berlin *Vorwärts*, the leading Socialist organ of Europe, attacks the general on the ground of his alleged "obscurantism," representing him as having issued severe instructions from time to time for the suppression of "the revolutionary propaganda." The Socialist journal can not understand how a man of such a type of mind could possibly defeat his country's foes in a pitched battle. The military correspondent of the London *Times*, approaching the subject from a strictly strategic standpoint, is fully as pessimistic. General Kuropatkin, we are assured, must "stand on the defensive." His forces will remain scattered and the physical obstacles he must surmount are almost insurmountable. To quote:

"The Russian army, we are told, 'which would operate' in the Far East aggregates 390,000 men, and 110,000 more can be sent east every month. Doubtless the whole Russian army 'would operate' in the Far East if it could, but the whole point of the military situation is that it can not. No one who reviews the situation with impartiality and knowledge will be disposed to underestimate for a moment the patriotism and the solidarity of the Russian army and the Russian nation. History affords too many proofs of the courage of the one and the tenacity of the other for any such error to be permissible. But if a Russian staff officer exists who is capable of supplying the wants of an army of half a million men by means of a single non-continuous line only capable of admitting of the passage of four trains a day at an average speed of 70 to 200 miles in the twenty-four hours, at a distance of 5,000 miles from Moscow, the shade of Moltke must hide his diminished head. And if this same officer proposes to interpolate 110,000 men a month in the midst of his supply trains he is certainly a sanguine spirit."

General Kuropatkin's strategy, the same writer thinks, will aim at resisting a Japanese advance in force from Korea and at the defeat of Japanese raiding parties coming from other points. But the Russian commander will have a special difficulty in the success of the Japanese Government's plans "to prevent the publication of a single item of news disclosing its plans or the position of any part of its armed forces," and this means that Japan will always have the initiative. "The initiative!—that is what every good soldier and sailor always prays for." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), meanwhile, continues to assert that Russian military men are splendidly equipped "mentally and materially" for any "eventuality." It pronounces English impressions of General Kuropatkin's task "preposterous." From the Kobe *Herald*, a British organ published in Japan, we extract the following:

"General Kuropatkin is said to be one of the few Russian officials who are not particularly anxious to secure Manchuria. He is said to be a zealous advocate of an invasion of India from Central Asia, and, consequently, favors the abandonment of the Far East. He is represented as saying that the ports of Port Arthur and Talienwan were not a bargain, seeing they have cost 600,000,000 roubles [about $450,000,000]. The Eastern Chinese Railway is not of any use in case of war; and it does not pay during peace. Moreover, he sees Japanese, British, and American enemies in this

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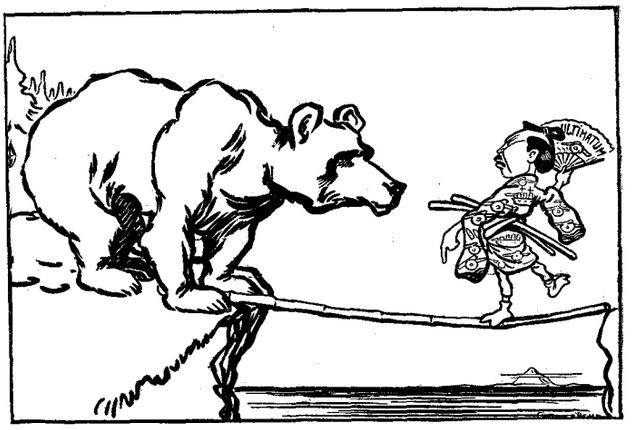
THE ALLIES AND THE FOE.

Catch your bear before you sell his skin.
—*Intransigeant* (Paris).



JAPANESE GYMNASTICS.

These tight-rope performers sometimes lose their balance.
—*Figaro* (Paris).

OUT FOR BEAR.

direction, and therefore advocates the giving up of Manchuria and an extension of the Czar's sway over Central Asia."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUMORED TENSION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

EUROPEAN journals were not evidently prepared for the announcement that the relations between Russia and Great Britain are "severely strained," an announcement made a few weeks ago by the Paris *Temps*. The intimacy between this organ and the French Foreign Office gave weight to its utterance, but the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) and other influential sheets surmised that the two great Powers were not more at odds than is "usually the case." Now the organ of the German Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), confirms the original statement; but it warns the world against the idea that Great Britain's proceedings in Tibet constitute the provocation. Nor does it attach importance to recent hints that Russia contemplates a threat in the direction of India. "A Russian campaign against India belongs to the class of fables with which children are terrified." The only source of present tension, it infers, is the problem of world-politics that led to the present war in the Far East. This view is at variance with the theory of the *Svet* (St. Petersburg), which, as well as Russian organs in Moscow, is attacking Great Britain because of the Tibetan expedition. "The Russian press," says the London *Standard*, "is not surprised that the attitude now assumed by the Tibetans should be ascribed to Russian influence, and it does not deny the impeachment." The markedly anti-Russian tone of this last-named paper attracts attention because of the relations it is believed to sustain with the dominant school of British diplomacy. And the London *Times* has been complaining of Russian intrigue against England in all that relates to Tibet, saying, among other things:

"Tho there is no Russian force in the Tibetan capital, there seems to be a Russian emissary. The Chinese General Chou has stated to our correspondent with the mission that there is a foreigner there who came from Thama. This man is supposed to be one of the Mongolian Buriats whom Russia has been utilizing for some years past for the purpose of establishing relations with the Dalai Lama. One of these go-betweens, who is known by the name of Dorjieff in St. Petersburg, is a pluralist who combines the office of a professor of metaphysics in the great monastery of Dapung with that of private chaplain to the Dalai Lama himself. He has acquired great influence, we are told, over the supreme council, and he is credited with very hostile feelings toward this country. He has already conducted two deputations from Lhasa to Russia, where he was received by the Czar in person, and he is believed to be the 'foreigner' referred to by General Chou. How many other agents of the same sort Russia may have employed in Lhasa, or in Tibet, from time to time, it is impossible to say."

Many other suspicions of Russian policy in this part of the world are avowed by the London daily, but, notwithstanding, the trend of opinion in European journals seems to be against the view that Russia and Great Britain are as much at odds as certain Foreign Office organs imagine. The Bismarckian *Hamburger Nachrichten*, advancing its familiar theory that England, as "the great disturber of the world's peace," has "learned to let others fight her battles," concludes that Japan can fight the Russians while Great Britain attends to the Tibetans.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PREDICTED WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

IF only a fraction of the troubles predicted by English organs come to pass in the Balkans, Europe will have a very exciting spring. In France and Germany the tendency of official organs is to take the English press to task for its "sensationalism" in this respect. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Temps* (Paris) profess themselves amazed at what both term the "recklessness" of important London newspapers, such as *The Times*, *The Standard*, and *The Telegraph*. The German daily thinks it is the result of "British imperialism," and the French daily fears for the moral tone of the English people. Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that English papers believe a Balkan war imminent as a sort of reaction from events in the Far East, while on the continent of Europe official organs are inclined to optimism with reference to Macedonia. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) takes a middle course. It earnestly hopes that the Turks will be guided by Hilmi Pasha, the Sultan's director-general in Macedonia, who acts "in good faith," and who has "done good work." But it regards the situation as serious, altho it accepts at its face value a long interview in the Paris *Temps*, which makes Hilmi Pasha say that the reforms are succeeding and that the people of Macedonia are "content and pacified." But English authorities see the situation in another light altogether. Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), after an exhaustive study of the subject, declares a rising in the spring practically inevitable, the outcome being a Turko-Bulgarian war. To quote:

"The crisis in the Far East is certain to react—is, in fact, already reacting—upon the Near East, and its influence is distinctly pernicious, for the attitude both of Turkey and Russia is partly shaped by the course of affairs in China and Japan. Thus two years ago, when the clouds were gathering in Asia, Muscovite diplomacy resolved to put an end as far as possible to all fermentation in the Balkans. The understanding with Austria-Hungary

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was accordingly extended, and a twelvemonth ago the 'reform' plan was elaborated. Turkey, confronted with the iron will of two Powers, yielded to necessity and accepted the inevitable, merely putting off the worst as long as possible. . . . The resistance offered by the Porte to the execution of 'reforms' which will leave things more or less where they were before, has become more effective and less disguised. What the Turks especially object to is the appointment of foreign officers to the *gendarmerie*. It was with the utmost difficulty that the first clause of the Mürzsteg program—the nomination of the Russian and Austrian civil agents—was carried out. And that done, the Porte rested upon its oars. The appointment of an Italian general as commander of the gendarmes was the second step, and it was taken after much hesitation and pain. But even that is only the prelude. The real work is still to be done, and the signs and symptoms of Turkey's resolve to thwart it are numerous and significant. . . . .

"The impulse may—and it is expected that it will—come from the Sultan. The Bulgarians are convinced that Turkey, seeing all her diplomatic devices to put off the 'reforms' baffled by the mandatories of Europe, will try the effect of a war with Bulgaria and seek a pretext for declaring it. If this be the intention of the Porte, the time chosen is exceptionally inauspicious. If Turkey meant to attack Bulgaria at all, she should have begun operations last summer, when she would have had enormous advantages over her adversary. But next spring the principality will at least be able to take the field with an army which is what it professes to be, and will not be obliged to retreat for lack of ammunition."

Should gloomy British predictions be realized, there will ensue a decided tension of the Dual Alliance, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), an official organ which finds confirmation of this view in the controversy between some clerical organs and some Socialist organs in Paris. While the *Gaulois*, stanchly clerical, is advocating fidelity to "the friendly and allied nation" Russia, the Socialist *Petite République* asserts that French foreign policy must not be "handed over as the instrument of autocracy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREBODINGS OF A CRASH IN EUROPE.

WHILE certain organs in Europe, such as the Vienna *Fremdenblatt* and the Rome *Tribuna*, see some possibilities in the reaction of the Balkan crisis upon the crisis in the Far East, other newspapers express uneasiness on quite different grounds. Thus the London *Spectator* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, to name two at random, consider that a genuine upheaval in Europe is likeliest in France or Spain. "Spain," thinks the English weekly, "is on the brink of a revolution as thoroughgoing as that which broke up the old institutions of France," and this opinion has found expression in the London *Times* and the Paris *Action*. But the situation in France is also causing anxiety, chiefly as the result of the cleavage in the nation produced by the affairs of Russia. The enemies of the republic, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), see, or think they see, their long-desired opportunity in the Russo-Japanese situation. The *Gazette de France* (Paris) has become the mouthpiece of an aggressive royalist group, while the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) has been attacking the republic for months. The significance of all this is thus stated by an anonymous writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"The republic is on the eve of being replaced by a military dictatorship or a consulate, which will be the preliminary either to the empire or the monarchy. Out of a hundred Frenchmen, seventy-five are eager for the crisis and the end of the present *régime*. Every day which passes sees the number of republicans diminish. The republican *bourgeoisie*, whose sentiments are represented with such talent and high principle by *Le Temps*, abhors the ministry of M. Combes, and if that ministry goes on much longer, the repulsion it inspires will extend to the republic itself. . . . . .

"Meanwhile other interests which are being attacked are rising in their turn against the present *régime*. In the banking world, hostility is hourly gaining ground. What still remains to the republic? The sympathies of the populace, the support of the Socialists, and the momentary adhesion of the officials. It is true that the Socialists are a power, but, as is so well said by the Vicomte de Vogüé in his last novel, 'Le Maître de la Mer'—'With us Socialistic organization offers this precious advantage, that it is sufficient to gain its leaders in order to win over, *ipso facto*, the followers. Whoever possesses M. Jaurès possesses his entire force.' To resume, the lowest scum of our cities form the defense of the radical republic."

English newspapers pronounce this a partizan view, and only a few organs, such as *The Saturday Review* (London), consider the republican form of government menaced in France. "The storm will break in Spain," the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) believes, and it sees in the present situation throughout Europe new evidence of Germany's "baneful influence." Germany, in fact, seems to be the scapegoat of the independent press of the Continent, which accuses her of intriguing to break up the Dual Alliance. "German diplomacy has concentrated itself upon this object for several months," avers *The National Review* (London), "and every incident in turn has been utilized. Almost every day one or other of the newspapers inspired by the Wilhelmstrasse has denounced the 'disloyalty' of France toward Russia. . . . Strenuous efforts have been made by German official and unofficial agents in St. Petersburg to prejudice the mind of the Russian Emperor against 'the radicalism,' 'the Socialism,' and 'the atheism' of the Parisian Government." The indictment brought against the German Government by the Socialist papers of Europe, including the Berlin *Vorwärts* and the Rome *Avanti*, is that it fosters the discordant spirit everywhere. Much indignation has been caused by an article in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin) from the pen of General Freiherr von der Goltz, now in command of the First German Army Corps, in which he quotes approvingly von Moltke's dictum that "perpetual peace is only a dream," and announces as his conviction that "the social question" will "not be solved without war." He predicts "war storms from all directions," and opines that "wherever one looks, inflammable material is at hand, that can easily take fire":

"Whether the next war is to be in the southeastern part of Europe, or whether it is to be a colonial and naval war, or a civil war, it would be difficult to determine just now. The issue depends too much upon accident. The immense development of naval power and of world commerce, in which all the nations are vying with one another, makes it not improbable that the next contest among the nations will be upon the high seas. The reaction of such a struggle would evidently take the form of civil war, since the consequences to trade and industry would cause want and suffering provocative of fresh outbreaks."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

JAPAN'S LOSS.—"Japan, by her mode of action," asserts the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), "has lost all advantages of diplomatic decorum."

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.—"Russia owes France some millions of francs," says the Paris *Figaro*, "yet the two nations are in a state of tariff war to the prejudice of their own interests."

UNEXPECTED.—"Like swift hounds, these Japs have sprung upon the slovenly, clumsy Russian bear," says the *Neues Wiener Journal*, "with the result that the Czar, instead of attending a court ball, had to go to a prayer-meeting."

GERMANY UNGRIPPED.—"Germany has not wanted a war between Russia and Japan," says the *Kolnische Volkszeitung*, "but its outbreak must tend to strengthen Germany's position by releasing her from the Russian-French grip."

WHO HE WAS.—"There is a sensational story that Li, the chief eunuch of the Empress-Dowager," says the London *News*, "has been done to death by Yuan-Shih-Kai, anti-Russian viceroy. 'Li' was the Boss Croker of the Peking Tammany Hall."

JAPAN'S NEW BATTLE-SHIPS.—Just before the outbreak of war, declares the London *Standard*, Japan placed in England orders for two giant battle-ships. "The ships will have 16,400 tons displacement, be heavily armored, and mounted with guns of even greater effectiveness than those yet employed on any battle-ship afloat."

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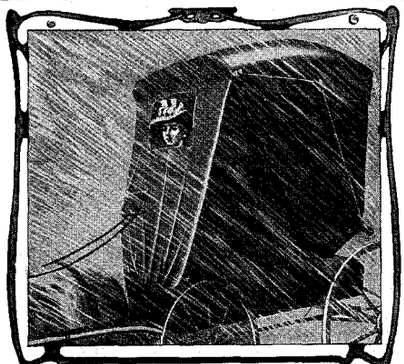

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Asia and Europe." — Meredith Townsend. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"An Illustrated History of English Literature."—Richard Garnet and Edmund Gosse. (In four volumes, 1,600 pp.; $24 per set. The Macmillan Company.)

"Facts about Peat."—T. H. Leavitt. (Lee & Shepard, Boston, $1 net.)

"All's Fair in Love."—Josephine Caroline Sawyer. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Woodhouse Correspondence." — George W. E. Russell and Edith Sichel. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Story of Susan."—Mrs. Henry Dudeney. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"American Prohibition Year Book for 1904."—Alonzo E. Wilson (United Prohibition Press, Chicago.)

"The Corner in Coffee." — Cyrus Townsend Brady. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"The Universe a Vast Electric Organism."—George Woodward Warder. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.20 net.)

"The Yellow Holly."—Fergus Hume. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

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"The Dayspring."—Dr. William Barry. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Left in Charge."—Clara Morris. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Representative Modern Preachers."—Lewis O. Brastow. (The Macmillan Company.)

"An Evans of Suffolk."—Anna Farquahar. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Merely Mary Ann."—I. Zangwill. (Paper, $0.50. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Story of Siena and San Gimignano."—Edmund G. Gardner. (The Macmillan Company, $1.75.)

"Tillie: A Mennonite Maid."—Helen R. Martin. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Eppy Grams."—By Dinkelspiel, per George V. Hobart. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $0.75.)

"I Need the Money."—Hugh McHugh. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $0.75.)

"Consolatio."—A Memorial Ode by Raymond M. Alden. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, $0.50.)

"The Poems of John Cleveland."—Edited by John M. Berdan. (The Grafton Press, $1.50 net.)

"The Yoke."—Elizabeth Miller. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1 50.)

"The Imperialist."—Mrs. Everard Cotes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Modern Bank."—Amos. R. Fiske. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"A Lamb to the Slaughter."—Lee Welling Squier. (Patriot Publishing Company, $1.25 net.)

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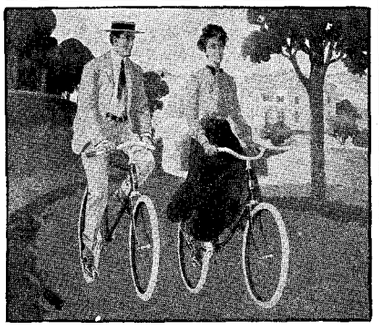

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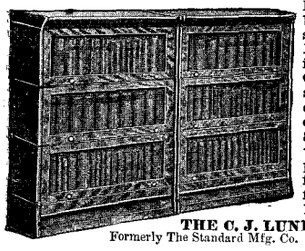

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CURRENT POETRY.

"My Dreams are at Thy Door."

By EDITH M. THOMAS.

My dreams are at thy door,
They beat with unheard hands;
Their cries thou heed'st no more
Than the spent wave on the sands.

My dreams are at thy door:
Night and Illusion give
(As they have given before)
The life they briefly live.

But, while they wait, outpour
Thine own, in fluttering line;
My dreams are at thy door—
Thy dreams—they seek not mine!

From *Smart Set.*

Africa.

By GEORGE COSSINS.

She stands, with dusky head downbent,
And gloomy eyes that spell despair,
She who is old—yet young of face—
She to whom fell the dark disgrace,
Cain's evil brood to bear!

She dreams of Nations long since dead,
Of millions killed by fire and flood,
And, tho her parted lips are sweet,
Beneath her slender, tired feet,
Run rivulets of blood!

Misfortune met her at her birth:
Her children bore the brand of Cain,
Her lands the home of savage brutes,
Of songless birds,—of bitter fruits,—
Of slavery, and pain.

Her wealth has tempted many men;
But for *herself* not one has sighed;
And lower bows the dusky head,
From somber eyes salt tears are shed
Of bitter wounded pride!

—From *London Spectator.*

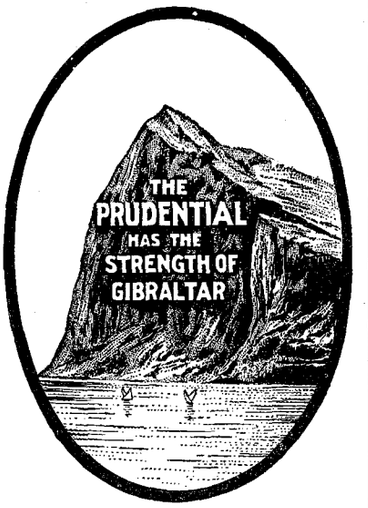
"Surely He Hath Borne Our Griefs."

(Chicago, December 30, 1903.)

By HUGH MACNAGHTEN.

We might have spared him this,
The worst of all the sorrows of the year—
The many children whom He held so dear,
The women and the men
Who shared His creed,
So wonderfully fashioned in the womb,
So wisely loved, and then
Through human thoughtlessness or greed
Condemned to this unutterable doom—
We might have spared Him this.

He has so much to bear:
In every pang of every stricken heart



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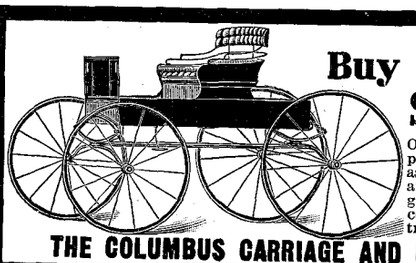

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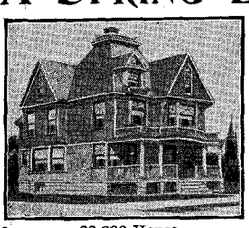

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Throughout His universe He claims a part,
And wanders up and down
By street and square,
And sees the travail of the souls of all
In every pitiless town
Or in the fields and makes it His;
He feels a wound when fluttering sparrows fall;
We might have spared Him this.

Think what it must have been
To love the children as He loves alone,
And this, through every day, to have foreknown,
And this, through every hour,
To have foreseen.
Is any other sorrow like to His,
Who, having boundless power,
Beheld our agony of need
And died again with all (O hearts that bleed!),
Yet could not spare us this?

—From *London Spectator*.

The Song of the Sea.

By JOE LINCOLN.

Oh, the song of the sea,
The wonderful song of the sea!
Like the far-off hum of a throbbing drum
It steals through the night to me;
And my fancy wanders free
To a little seaport town,
And a spot I knew, where the roses grew,
By a cottage small and brown,
And a child strayed up and down
O'er hillock and beach and lea,
And crept at dark to his bed, to hark
To the wonderful song of the sea.

Oh, the song of the sea,
The mystical song of the sea!
What strains of joy to a dreaming boy
That music was wont to be!
And the night wind through the tree
Was a perfumed breath that told
Of the spicy gales that filled the sails
Where the tropic billows rolled,
And the rovers hid their gold
By the lone palm on the key—
But the whispering wave their secret gave
In the mystical song of the sea.

Oh, the song of the sea,
The beautiful song of the sea!
The mighty note from the ocean's throat,
The laugh of the wind in glee!
And, swift as the ripples flee
With the surges down the shore,
It bears me back, o'er life's long track,
To home and its love once more;
I stand at the open door,
Dear mother, again, with thee,
And hear afar on the booming bar
The beautiful song of the sea.

—From *L. A. W. Bulletin*.

California is the most advertised part of the world. Much money is now coming here for homes, buying land at over $100 per acre in highly advertised parts. There are unadvertised spots here nearly as big as Massachusetts never visited by homeseekers. The best citros land in the world can still be had for $10 per acre. Send me 20c. for some information that will surprise you. I will return your money if you are not satisfied. **President Fruit Growers' Association, Diamond Springs, Cal.**

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The Derelict.

By Louise Morgan Sill.

A derelict am I,
A child of mournful fate—
No home but the sea and sky,
No captain and no mate.
My steersman is the wind,
And never a crew I see—
They wrecked me here at the cold New Year,
And straight abandoned me.

I've sailed a many a mile,
And curious sights I've seen.
I've rocked where the tropics smile,
And far to the North I've been,
Where icebergs threatened me
With a cell in a frozen grave,
But here and there some unseen care
Contrives my hulk to save.

I've passed in the long Gulf Stream
A thousand ships or more.
I've seen the lookout dream
Of his wife and babes ashore.
I've floated by his prow,
All menacing of death,
So near, so near, that I could hear
The indraw of his breath.

I flee in the desert night,
Before the storm alone.
For peace and the morning light
My tortured timbers groan.
No crime is on my soul,
Yet, with a thousand jaws
To harry me, the pitiless sea
It gnaws, and gnaws, and gnaws.

—From *Harper's Weekly*.

PERSONALS.

President Buchanan's Sad Love Story.—Among other things, writes Myrtle Reed to the Athens (Ga.) *Athenian*, James Buchanan was remarkable for his life-long fidelity to one woman. Soon after he left the legislature and took up the practise of law he became engaged to a beautiful and extremely sensitive young lady, Anne Coleman. On account of her sensitiveness there came a rupture, and Buchanan received a note from Miss Coleman asking him to release her from her engagement. The story continues:

There was no explanation forthcoming, and it was not until long afterward that he discovered that gossips and busybodies had gone to Miss Coleman with stories concerning him which had no foundation save in their mischief-making imaginations.

After all his efforts at reestablishing the old relation had proved useless, he wrote to her that if it were her wish to be released from the engagement he could not but submit, as he had no desire to hold her against her will.

The break came in the latter part of the summer of 1819. He threw himself into his work with renewed energy, and later on she went to visit friends in Philadelphia.

Tho she was too proud to admit it, there was

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The Sex Series

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"Young Husband." "Young Wife."
"Man of Forty-five." "Woman of Forty-five."

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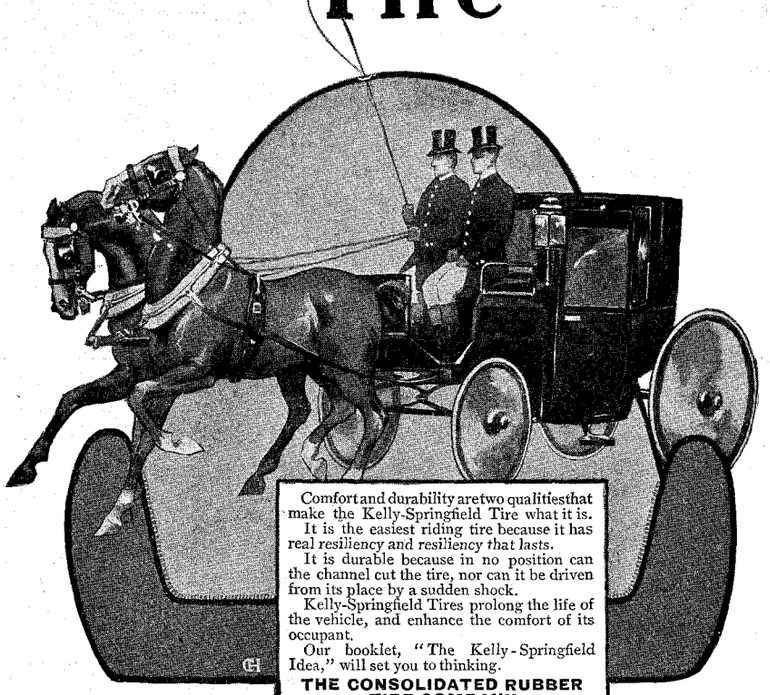

Comfort and durability are two qualities that make the Kelly-Springfield Tire what it is.
It is the easiest riding tire because it has real *resiliency* and *resiliency that lasts.*
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evidence that the beautiful and high-spirited girl was suffering from a heartache. On the ninth of December she died very suddenly, and her body was brought home just a week after she left Lancaster.

The funeral took place the next day, Sunday, and to Robert Coleman, the girl's father, the heart-broken man wrote a letter which in simple pathos stands almost alone. It is the only document which remains, but in these few lines is hidden a tragedy:

"LANCASTER, Dec. 10, 1819.

"My Dear Sir—You have lost a child, a dear, dear child. I have lost the only earthly object of my affections, without whom life now presents to me a dreary blank.

"My prospects are all cut off, and I feel that my happiness will be buried with her in the grave.

"It is now no time for explanation, but the time will come when you will discover that she, as well as I, has been much abused. God forgive the authors of it! My feelings of resentment against them, whoever they may be, are buried in the dust.

"I may sustain the shock of her death, but I feel that happiness has fled from me forever. The prayer which I make to God without ceasing is that I may yet be able to show my veneration for the memory of my dear, departed saint, by my respect and attachment for her surviving friends. May Heaven bless you, and enable you to bear the shock with the fortitude of a Christian.

"I am forever your sincere and grateful friend,

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

One Day with Whistler.—Frederick Keppel, in a personal article on Whistler in *The Reader*, tells many characteristic anecdotes of the great artist, one of which we quote:

Another incident of that day was the visit of a foreign artist, an old acquaintance, with whom Whistler had not as yet quarelled. He was received with genuine cordiality, and, artist-like, he ran round the studio looking at everything. One small picture seemed to charm him especially, and he said: "Now that is one of your good ones." "Don't look at it, dear boy," said Whistler airily, "it's not finished." "Finished!" said the visitor. "Why, it is the most carefully finished picture of yours that I have ever seen." "Don't look at it!" persisted Whistler. "You are doing injustice to yourself, you are doing injustice to my picture—and you are doing injustice to *me!*" The visitor looked bewildered when Whistler, in a theatrical tone, cried out, "Stop, I'll finish it now!" Then he procured a very small camel's-hair brush, fixed it on a long and slender handle, mixed a little speck of paint on his palette, dipped the tip of his brush into it, and then, standing off from his picture, and with the action of a fencer with his

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rapier, he lunged forward and touched the picture in one spot with his pigment. "Now it's finished," said he. "Now you may look at it!" This was all highly dramatic, and indeed very well acted, but, as in the case of some stage plays, the final act of Whistler's performance proved to be an anti-climax: the foreign artist took his leave, but finding that he had left his umbrella behind him, called for it next day. The servant, recognizing him, told him that Mr. Whistler had gone out for the day, but invited him to go to the studio and seek his umbrella. He went there and found it, but also took the opportunity of having one more look at the picture which had been "finished" for his special benefit the day before; and then he saw that the little dab of wet paint which Whistler had so dramatically put on he had afterward scrupulously wiped off again!

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Funny Schoolboy Blunders.—The following list of amusing mistakes made by British schoolboys in their examination papers is compiled by *The University Correspondent:*

Iron is grown in large quantities for manufacturing purposes in South France.

The sun never sets on British possessions because the sun sets in the west, and our colonies are in the north, south, and east.

The diminutive of man is mankind.

Question: Define the first person. Answer: Adam.

Blood consists of two sorts of cork-screws—red cork-screws and white cork-screws.

Asked to explain what a buttress is, one boy replied, "a women who makes butter," and another "a female butcher."

Teacher's dictation: His choler rose to such a height that passion well-nigh choked him. Pupil's reproduction: His collar rose to such a height that fashion well-nigh choked him.

A Job's comforter is a thing you give babies to soothe them.

A sky-scraper is an overtrimmed hat.

Political economy is the science which teaches us to get the greatest benefit with the least possible amount of honest labor.

An emolument is a soothing medicine.

In the United States people are put to death by elocution.

Gravity was discovered by Isaac Walton. It is chiefly noticeably in the autumn, when the apples are falling from the trees.

A Desperate Case.—DOROTHY: "Penelope is a frightfully fluent talker; I couldn't get a word in edgewise."

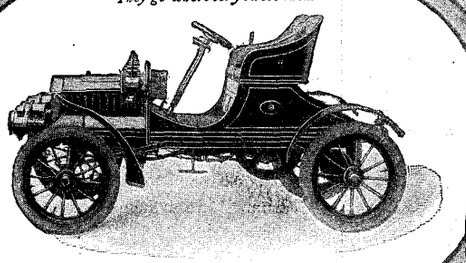
THEODORE: "Oh, that was only because you let her get the first start."—*Life.*

Studies of the Vernacular.—Conversation between the ribbon counter girl and the girl at the candy counter:

"Onnust?"

OLDSMOBILE

"You see them wherever you go. They go wherever you see them."



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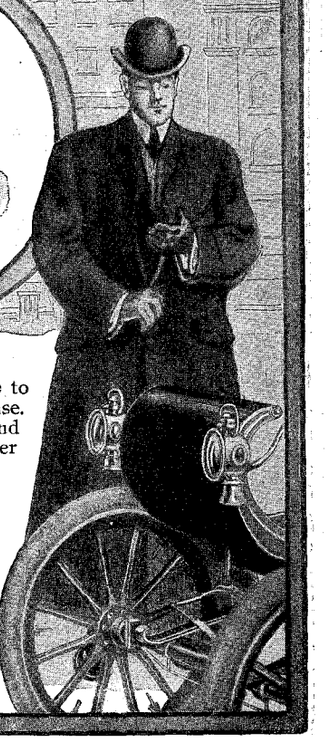

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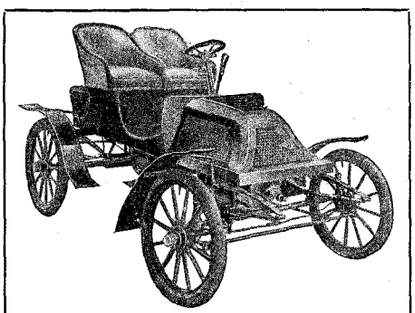

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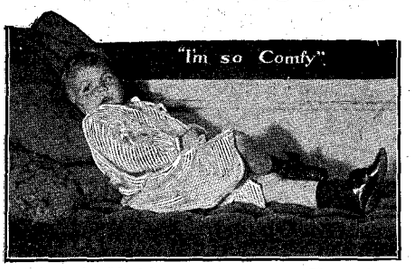

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Among the many handsome and suggestive pictures I saw a window-seat idea that my husband says we *must* adopt. Please quote me a price on a cushion (like one on page 43), size of paper pattern enclosed."

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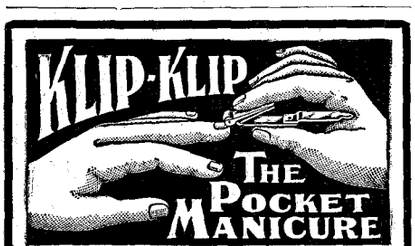

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"'Sright!"
"Oakum off!"
"Sure zima stanninear."
"Juh meanit?"
"Ubetcha."
"Ooseddy did?"
"Gurlova there."
"Wah sheno boutit?"
"D'no. Swatshesedd."
"Oakum off! Yercoddin."
"Thinkso fu wanta. Bawcher Chrismas gifs?"
"Notchett. Bawchoors?"
"Naw. Saylookeer!"
"Watchasay?"
"Jeer baw Tomman Lil——"
"Notsloud! Somebody learus."
"Lettum. Nothinmuchno how."
"Quitchercoddin."
"Oakum off! I aintacoddin."
"Gracious Imus begittinalong!"
"Somus I."
"Slong!"
"Slong!" —Chicago *Tribune*.

More than He Could Afford.—THE SISTER: "Why don't you get possession of that girl? She is as pretty as a picture."

THE BROTHER:—"The frame is too expensive."—*Life*.

No Question about It.—MRS. BENHAM: "Well, if worst comes to worst I can keep the wolf away from the door by singing."

BENHAM: "You can if he has a correct ear for music."—*Smart Set*.

All Down!—MRS. NEWLYWED: "Doctor, that bottle of medicine you left for baby is all gone."

DOCTOR: "Impossible! I told you to give him a teaspoonful once an hour."

MRS. NEWLYWED:—"Yes; but John and I and mother and the nurse have to each take a teaspoonful, too, in order to induce baby to take it."—*Puck*.

Partners.—BILTER (to cook): "I suppose you think you've got as much right to drink my whisky as I have."

COOK: "Well, oi'm livin' wid yer woife, too, ain't I?"—*Harper's Bazar*.

Just So.—LITTLE CLARENCE: "Pa, the middle class——?"

MR. CALLIPERS: "Referring to people, I presume? Well, the middle class is the meddle class, which is one layer below the muddle class. There is no model class."—*Smart Set*.

He Heard It.—A gentleman with very squeaky boots chanced to go into a theater the other night just as the actor on the stage was exclaiming, "But, soft! Methought I heard a footfall!" Then arose the heartiest laugh of the evening.—*Tit-Bits*.

Comfort in "Velvet Grip."

The great change that has taken place in the use of Ladies' Hose Supporters has caused the manufacturers of Corsets to attach Hose Supporters to them. These "Corset" Hose Supporters are, of course, of many styles and qualities, but if you find on them the "Velvet Grip" clasp for holding the stocking, you will, in that respect, feel secure and comfortable.

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Good lamp-chimneys
one make
my name on 'em all.
MACBETH.

How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.
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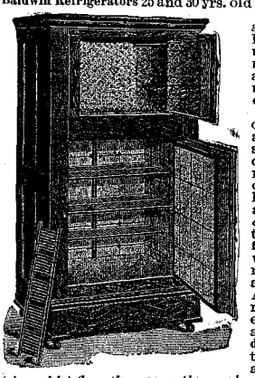

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A Soft Answer.—An Irishman was called upon to give evidence in a shooting affray.

"Did you see that shot fired?" asked the magistrate.

"No, sor; but I heard it," replied the witness.

"That is not satisfactory. Step down."

As the Irishman turned to go he laughed, and was rebuked by the magistrate, who told him it was contempt of court.

"Did yez see me laugh?"

"No; but I heard you."

"That is not satisfactory."

And then the court laughed. — *Green Bag* (Boston).

His Yearn.—POOR FEEBLES (about to be operated on for appendicitis): "Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, the Reverend Mr. Harps, come over."

DR. CUTTER: "Certainly, if you wish it, but—ah!—"

FEEBLES: "I'd like to be opened with prayer." —*Life.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 22.—The Japanese fleet, under Vice-Admiral Togo, again attacks Port Arthur. Russia addresses a vigorous communication to the Powers, accusing Japan of violations of the law of nations.

February 23.—Reports from various points confirm statements that Russian scouting parties have penetrated Korea for miles south of the Yalu River. The Japanese are reported to have landed 40,000 additional troops at Chemulpo.

February 24.—Admiral Alexeieff reports that the Japanese were repulsed in an attempt to sink steamers in the channel at Port Arthur and to destroy the *Retvizan* by a torpedo attack. Admiral Alexeieff issues a proclamation to the natives of Manchuria commanding assistance to the Russian army, on pain of extermination, if hostilities are practised. Japan negotiates a treaty with Korea, whereby the independence and integrity of Korea are assured.

February 25.—Alexeieff reports another unsuccessful attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet, the firing lasting two hours. A Japanese force is said to have landed at Possiet Bay and to be moving toward Kirin. Japanese seize 670 tons of army beef on the steamship *Korea*, consigned to the Russian Government at Vladivostok.

February 26.—The Japanese make two more attacks on Port Arthur, attempting to sink fireships ballasted with stone. The Korean Government becomes an open ally of Japan against Russia, and orders its troops to join the Japanese army in the field. Commander

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El Provost	4¾ in. Perfectos	.85	1.50	3.00
La Medalla	4½ in. Conchas	.70	1.25	2.50
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EVERETT, WASH.—"Your six-cent cigars give more solid satisfaction than any cigars I have ever smoked, regardless of price. You can count on my orders for them until you produce cigars which please me more."

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—"With all the cigar stores here in Greater New York I do not know where one can get as good cigars for the money as yours."—*Name supplied on request.*

DAYTON, O.—"The cigars were received yesterday, and to say I am pleased expresses it very mildly." —W. O. HENDERSON.

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Marshall, of the United States gunboat *Vicksburg*, reports that, contrary to Russian reports, he had sent boats and medical aid to the relief of the Russian sailors who were trying to escape from the sinking cruisers *Variag* and *Korietz* at Chemulpo.

February 28.—It is reported that Vladivostok is blockaded by a Japanese fleet. Admiral Alexeieff establishes his headquarters at Mukden, where he will remain pending the reorganization of the Russian forces. Despatches tell of the simultaneous advance of the Russian and Japanese armies in Korea, and of skirmishing near Ping-Yang.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 22.—The Arbitration Tribunal sitting at The Hague decides unanimously that the three blockading Powers, Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, have a right to preferential treatment in the settlement of claims against Venezuela.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 22.—*Senate:* Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, upholds the course of the President toward Panama, and declares he will vote for the canal treaty. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, attacks Minister Bunau-Varilla.

House: Debate on the Naval Appropriation bill is continued; Congressman Burton, of Ohio, makes a spirited attack upon the Administration's naval program, declaring vast naval expenditure as useless.

February 24.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is ratified by a vote of 66 to 14. All Republican Senators and 14 Democrats voted for ratification, while 14 Democrats voted against ratification; 2 Democrats were paired for the treaty and 3 Democrats paired against it.

House: Debate on the Naval bill is continued.

February 25.—*Senate:* The Agricultural Appropriation bill is considered.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is again considered; Congressman Burton making an effort to defeat the provision for the single battleship authorized.

February 26.—*Senate:* The Agricultural and Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills are passed.

House: Efforts to decrease the number of vessels to be constructed under the Naval Appropriation bill fail.

February 26.—*Senate:* The bill requiring carriage of government supplies in American ships is considered.

House: The naval appropriation bill is passed

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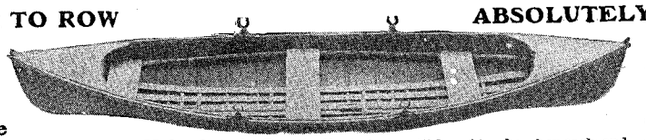

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without material amendment; the measure carries $95,000,000.

February 27.—*Senate:* Debate on the bill requiring the use of American ships for transportation of government supplies is continued.

House: Two hundred and sixty-nine private pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 23.—The United States Supreme Court, in the case of a negro seeking to be registered as a voter under the new Alabama constitution, dismisses the case on the ground of the lack of federal jurisdiction.

February 24.—Representative Charles Dick is nominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the Ohio legislature to succeed Senator Hanna.

President Roosevelt announces his determination to press construction of the Panama Canal; the Canal commission will soon be announced, five appointees having accepted.

February 25.—President Roosevelt signs the Panama Canal treaty ratifications.

February 26.—A. W. Machen, ex-superintendent of the Rural Free Delivery; Samuel A. and Diller B. Groff, of Washington, D. C., and George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, O., are convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government in postal contracts.

The heart of the business center of Rochester, N. Y., is wiped out by fire, causing a loss of about $3,000,000.

Ratifications of the Panama Canal treaty are exchanged, and President Roosevelt issues a proclamation putting the treaty in effect.

February 27.—Machen, Lorenz, and Diller B. Groff, convicted of postal frauds, are sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000 each.

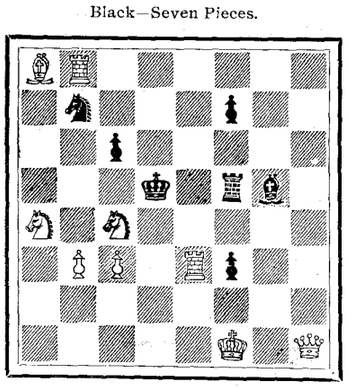
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 910.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

B R 6; 1 S 3 p 2; 2 p 5; 3 k 1 r b 1; S 1 S 5; 1 P P 1 R p 2; 8; 5 K 1 Q.

White mates in two moves.

Always Ready for Instant Use

because it is *electrically tempered* and hollow ground in its own peculiar way. It costs $2.50 and is worth it. A handsome pair (in leather case), $5.50. Will close-shave the hardest beard and leave no smarting.

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No Honing; No Grinding.

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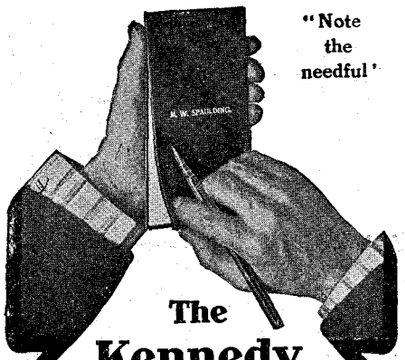

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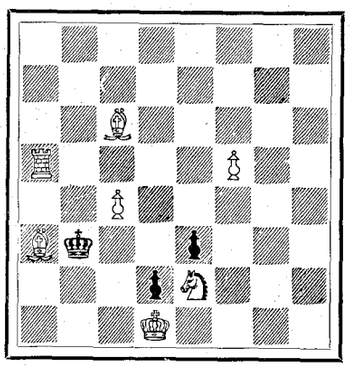
Black—Three Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 8; 2 B 5; R 4 P 2; 2 P 5; B k 2 p 3; 3 p S 3; 3 K 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems

No. 904. Author's Solution: Q—R 7.

Second Solution: Q x P.

No. 905.

1. P—K 7 / K—B 4	2. Kt—Kt 3 ch / K—Kt 3	3. Q—R 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 3	3. B—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / K x P	3. B—K 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Q 3	2. Q—K 5 ch! / K x Q	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / B—B 7	2. Q—B 2 ch / K—B 6	3. B—Q 2, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; R. O'C., San Francisco; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; C. O., St. Louis; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati.

904: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; "Arata," New York City; A. Hechspiel, St. Louis; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; J. M. W., Blanchester, O.; G. H. Walker, Washington; E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.; J. F. Court, New York city; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. H. Callanan, Jersey City.

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MRS. MARY ST. ANGE, Woonsocket, R. I.

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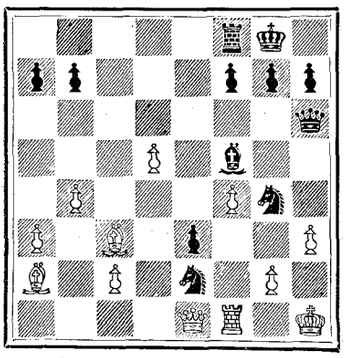
A Napier Brilliant.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

	AMATEUR. *White.*	W. S. NAPIER. *Black.*		AMATEUR. *White.*	W. S. NAPIER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	13	B—R 2	B—B 4
2	P—K B 4	P—Q 4	14	P—Q Kt 4	Kt—Kt 5
3	P x Q P	P—K 5	15	Q—K 2	Kt—Q B 3
4	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	16	P-KR3(a)	Kt—Q 5
5	B—B 4	B—Q B 4	17	Q—Q 2	Q—Kt 3 (b)
6	P—Q 4	B—Kt 5	18	K—R sq	P—K 6
7	K Kt-K 2	Castles	19	Q—K sq	Q—K R 3 (c)
8	Castles	P—B 4	20	Q—Kt 3	Q R—B sq(d)
9	P—Q R 3	B x Kt	21	B—Kt 2	R x Kt
10	Kt x B	P x P	22	B x R	Kt—K 7
11	Q x P	Kt—B 3	23	Q—K sq	
12	Q—K 3	Kt—Q R 4			

Position after White's 23d move.



Black mates in three moves.

(a) If 16 P x Kt, Q—Q 5 ch; 17 K—R sq, Q x Kt; 18 B—Q 2, etc. There is no special danger for White in this line of play, and it is manifestly better in every way than to allow Black to get his Kt on Q 5.

(b) Threatening to win the Q.

(c) The average amateur would have been satisfied with winning the exchange by Kt—B 7 ch, followed by Kt x B P.

(d) White evidently, does not see the force of this move, which is to force the Kt from this square, thereby bringing about a very brilliant mating-position.

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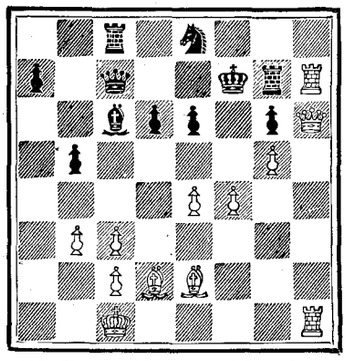
to order, and that A. W. Fox was the *non de plume* of several persons who were perpetrating jokes on the Chess-public. But Mr. A. W. Fox has materialized, and in such a practical manner as to win the Championship of the Brooklyn Chess-club. In the appended game with H. L. Dickerson, Mr. Fox saw his chance for one of these dazzling brilliancies, characteristic of this fine player.

Sicilian Defense.

	FOX. *White.*	DICKERSON. *Black.*		FOX. *White.*	DICKERSON. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—Q B 4	13	P—R 5	B x Kt ch
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14	P x B	P—K 3
3	P—Q 4	P x P	15	P x P	B P x P
4	Kt x P	P—K Kt 3	16	Q—Q 3	K—Kt sq
5	Kt—Q B 3	B—Kt 2	17	Castles Q R	R—K B 2
6	B—K 3	P—Q 3	18	R—R 6	Q—B 2
7	B—K 2	Kt—B 3	19	Q R—R sq	Kt—R 4
8	Kt—Kt 3	B—Q 2	20	B—Q 2	Kt x Kt ch
9	P—B 4	Castles	21	R P x P	P—Q Kt 4
10	P—Kt 4	R—B sq	22	Q—R 3	R—Kt 2
11	P—K R 4	K—R sq	23	R x R P	K—B 2
12	P—Kt 5	Kt—K sq	24	Q—R 6	B—B 3

Position after Black's 24th move.



Here Mr. Fox sacrifices Q and B, and mates on the move.

25 Q x P ch	K x Q
26 B—R 5 ch	K x R
27 B—B 7, mate.	

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

February, 1904.

FULL SCORE.

Lost	0	0	1	3	5	7	
Drawn	5	6	5	6	4	2	
Won	5	4	4	1	1	1	
R. Swiderski	1	1	1	1	½	—	
	1	1	1	½	0	—	
G. Marco	1	1	½	½	—	½	
	½	1	1	0	—	1	
I. Gunsberg	½	½	½	—	½	0	
	1	½	1	—	1	½	
F. J. Marshall	1	½	—	½	½	0	
	½	½	—	0	0	0	
C. Schlechter	½	—	½	½	0	0	
	½	—	½	½	0	0	
G. Maroczy	—	½	0	½	0	0	
	—	½	½	0	½	0	
Players.	1. Maroczy	2. Schlechter	3. Marshall	4. Gunsberg	5. Marco	6. Swiderski	

First Prize, Maroczy, $1,600. Each of the other players received $100, and eight dollars additional for every game won.

An Old Brilliant.

	THOMPSON. *White.*	MACKENZIE. *Black.*		THOMPSON. *White.*	MACKENZIE. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	8	P—Q R 3	P—Q 3
2	P—K B 4	P x P	9	Kt x Kt	P x Kt
3	Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	10	B—Q 3	R—Kt sq
4	P—Q 4	P—Kt 5	11	R—B sq	Q x Q P ch ! !
5	Kt—K 5	Q—R 5 ch	12	K x Q	B—Kt 2 ch
6	K—Q2	Q—B 7 ch	13	P—K 5	B x P ch
7	K—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14	K—K 4	Kt-B 3 mate.

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